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Reich Mobilizes Police After Hitler Bomb Plot; No Jump in Debt Limit?

Its News at a Glance

Nov. 9, 1939

Munich Explosion Kills Seven Nazi Aides

BERLIN (AP)—Germany mobilized the might of its police today in a search for assassins—said by Nazis to be British Secret Service agents and Jews—blamed for an explosion which might have endangered Reichsführer Hitler.

Seven of his followers were killed and 63 of the old Nazi fighters were hurt. No high Nazi officials who accompanied Herr Hitler to the celebration were reported among the killed or injured. [Details: Page 6.]

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department, Secretary Cordell Hull said today, is awaiting official diplomatic reports on the Munich bombing before deciding whether to send congratulations to Reichsführer Hitler on his escape.

NEW YORK (AP)—Constantine Oumansky, Russian Ambassador to the United States, returned on the Italian liner Rex today to resume his post. He said his predecessor, Alexander Troyanovsky, was now "very active in literary and scientific work" in Moscow.

Morgenthau Plans No Increase in Debt Limit

WASHINGTON—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, stated today that neither he nor the President would request Congress to raise the Federal debt limit. It had been expected that President Roosevelt and the Treasury head would recommend an increase of the debt from $45,000,000,000 to about $50,000,000,000 to make way for continued Federal deficit spending.

War Summary: Britain Sees No Peace Yet

Peace efforts of King Leopold and Queen Wilhelmina were appreciated by Britain but Prime Minister Chamberlain today disclosed that he doubts whether Germany would make "a satisfactory response" to such offers. Mr. Chamberlain's prepared speech was critical of the "stiff-necked men" ruling in Germany.

The Netherlands took added mobilization measures as reports of German troop concentrations on the Netherlands frontier continued. The belga dropped to its lowest figure since 1933, declining .07 of a cent to 16.43 cents (about 6.1 to the dollar).

On the Western Front, while the French reported increased activity generally along the whole front, especially between the Moselle and Saar Rivers and the Germans reported bringing down two French reconnaissance planes and two captive balloons, the troops engaged were merely small outposts and the activity was of minor importance.

Armed merchantmen of belligerent nations were admitted to United States ports by a new Administration ruling which termed such ships not warships provided they were armed defensively.

The City of Flint began unloading its cargo at Bergen, Norway, preparatory to sailing back to the United States in ballast.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 2, 5, and 6.

Soviet and Finland Resume Conference

MOSCOW (AP)—Russia and Finland resumed talks today over Moscow's demands for territorial concessions that would give Russia a naval base on the Finnish Coast.

Finland's delegates are headed by Dr. Juhu Kusti Paasikivi. Russia has offered Finland a section of Soviet Karelia in return for a naval base, some islands in the Gulf of Finland, and a strip of Finnish territory north of Leningrad, Russia's western seaport.

University of Paris Honors Three Savants

PARIS (AP)—The University of Paris today awarded honorary degrees to Robert Andrews Millikan of Pasadena, Calif.; Sir Humphrey Rolleston of the University of Cambridge, and Philippe Roy, Montreal. President Lebrun and Yvon Delbos, Minister of Education, attended the ceremony.

New Bay State System Urged For Juvenile Delinquency

Recommendations for establishing a new system of handling juvenile delinquency in Massachusetts—present methods being termed as "distinctly below generally accepted standards"—were presented today to delegates attending the thirty-fifth annual session of the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work at the Hotel Statler by Allison G. Catheron, Boston attorney and member of the Survey Committee of the Massachusetts Child Council.

Mr. Catheron, citing serious defects in the present system, recommended a four-point program as follows:

(1) The establishment of a juvenile court system for the entire state in extension of the one juvenile court in Boston in place of the juvenile sessions of the district courts.

(2) The creation of a treatment board to whose care children should be committed instead of to the institutions.

(3) The appointment of skilled persons as judges of juvenile courts.

(4) The appointment of trained probation officers.

Not Fulfilled

Referring to the juvenile delinquency law adopted in 1906 Mr. Catheron said that the purposes of the law were not being fulfilled.

"The requirement that children should not be treated as criminals but as children in need of care, guidance, and encouragement," he said, "is not lived up to in the operations of the courts and legal agencies at the present time. Serious defects of the present system," he continued, "are the very tardy discovery of the child's delinquency, the temporary and discontinuous way of handling him, the failure to arrive at the real trouble in the individual case, and the lack of skillful attention to his needs."

The discussion at the juvenile delinquency session centered about the report just issued by the Massachusetts Child Council. The report is to be widely distributed and available to all those interested with juvenile delinquency.

Herbert C. Parsons, Director of the Massachusetts Child Council, said that society does not accomplish the desired results of saving children from eventual criminality. "Nearly one-half of the intake at the State Prison" he continued, "is made up of those who have been recognized as juvenile delinquents even at a very tender age. Such a record," he added, "is tragic testimony to the ineffectiveness of present methods."

Generally Accepted

Strengthening Mr. Catheron's plea for a "Treatment Board," Dr. Harry C. Solomon pointed out that this adjunct to the juvenile court system had come to general acceptance in the country and that it had the merit of "keeping the child from development of delinquent tendencies because of disjointed attention." Dr. Solomon regarded such a board as a means of continuous care of the child whose needs call for more than the courts could provide.

The important responsibility of the schools in relation to delinquency was cited by Dean

(Continued on Page 14, Column 7)

Here's a Shopkeeper Who Takes No Chances

KOKOMO, Ind. (AP)—A Kokomo shopkeeper read about President Roosevelt's moving Thanksgiving Day back a week.

Getting ready for the Yuletide rush, he put this sign in his store window.

"Do your shopping now. Who knows, tomorrow may be Christmas."

The World At Your Fireside

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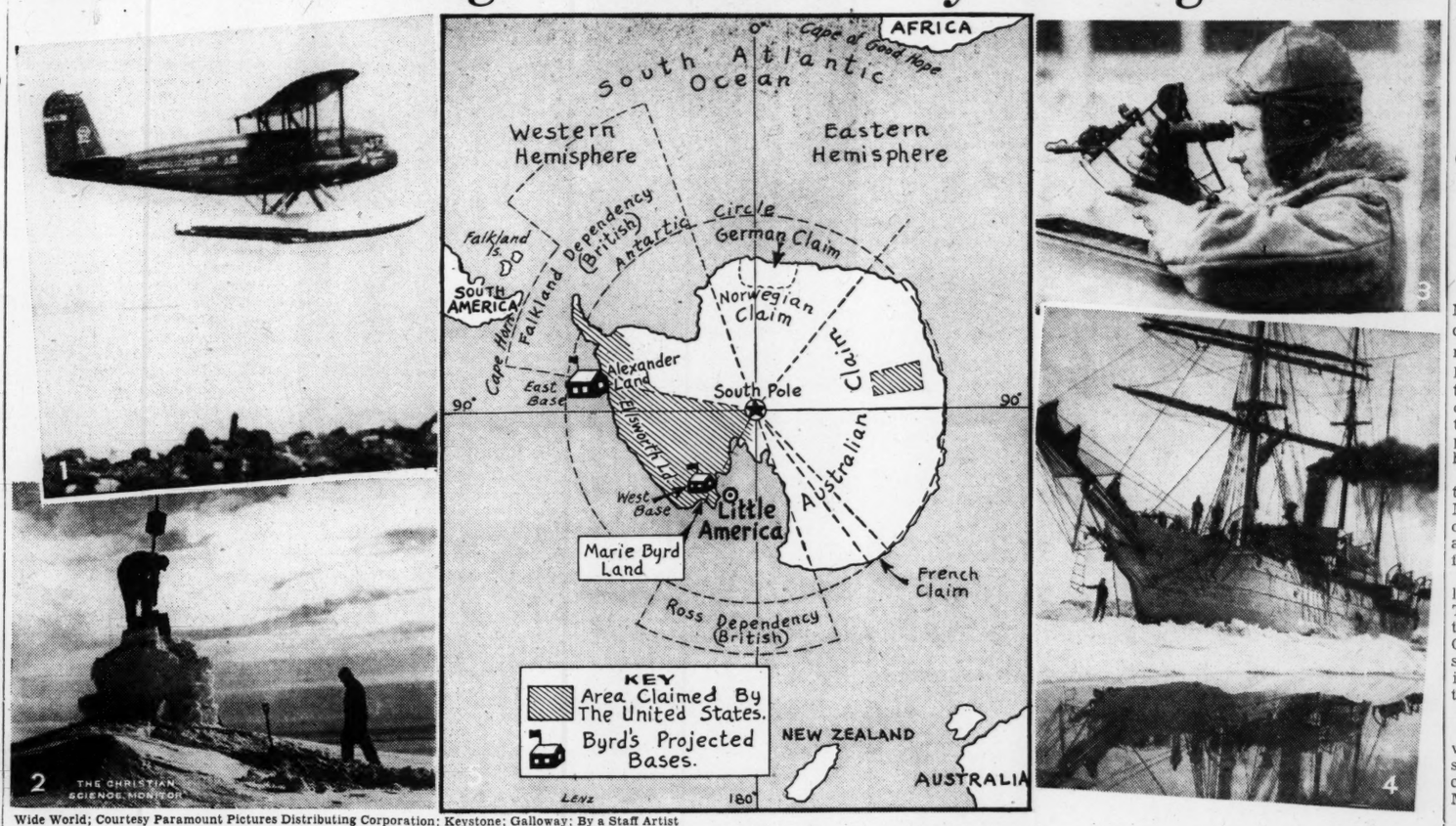
Where Peace Reigns Undisturbed by Warring Nations



Wide World; Courtesy Paramount Pictures Distributing Corporation; Keystone; Galloway; By a Staff Artist

The Byrd Expedition to the Antarctic Will Soon Be Under Way

1. Curtiss Condor plane of type to be used in South Polar exploration. 2. A food cache on the ice. 3. Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd "shoots the sun". 4. The barkentine Bear in the ice pack. (5) The objective of the Expedition and the east and west bases of the ice parties.

Gangland Slaying of O'Hare Spurs New Fight on Gambling

Slaying of Edward J. O'Hare operator of dog race tracks in Massachusetts, Illinois, and Florida, in gangland fashion on a Chicago street yesterday, brought renewed charges today from circles opposed to racing in Massachusetts that gambling and gangsterism usually go together.

The murder was itself evidence that racing figures have underworld contacts, according to Edwin W. Hadley, President of the New England Anti-Gambling Association, who declared that the shooting makes claims of gamblers that racing is merely an "innocent sport" appear ridiculous.

Mr. O'Hare was believed to be on his way to Massachusetts when he was shot. He was in a car with Massachusetts license plates. His own gun was by his side—undischarged.

"Of course, dog racing and gangsterism go together," said Mr Hadley. "When I tried to circulate petitions proposing a referendum to close up the race tracks in the State, I was warned to 'lay off.'"

Mr. O'Hare was interested in the Bristol County Kennel Club, which runs dog races at the track at Dighton, Mass., and spent the last summer in a penthouse atop the Dighton track, according to the Associated Press. He also was a stockholder in the Miami Beach (Fla.) Kennel Club, and President of Sportsman's Park Race Track, Chicago.

He appeared twice in recent years before the Massachusetts Racing Commission, which licenses the Dighton track—once to deny the allegation that the track's policies were dictated by Capone interests, and again to oppose an increase in the State tax on dog racing from 3½ to 7½ per cent.

The Capone allegations had arisen because Mr. O'Hare formerly had been manager of the Hawthorne dog track in Chicago, in which the Capone gang was said at one time to have been interested.

Chicago investigators reported finding a piece of paper upon Mr. O'Hare in his Massachusetts-licensed car in Chicago which in-

(Continued on Page 14, Column 7)

Work Rushed On Cargo Of Byrd's Ship

At the Army Base in South Boston all speed is being directed toward stowing the cargo of the North Star, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's "flagship" for the long trip to the South Pole which is scheduled to start this week end. Over at East Boston, Admiral Byrd's Antarctic veteran, the USS Bear, is receiving final re-fittings and awaiting spare expedition equipment in order that it may follow the North Star into the South Atlantic.

These preparations are being hastened in order that the government-directed expedition, to strengthen any future claims of this nation to land around the pole, may depart while summer holds at the South Pole and men and supplies can be landed before the ice closes in.

Chief among the causes for the delayed start has been the slow progress eastward of a new piece of equipment, the 75,000-pound snow cruiser.

Belief Grows That U.S. Can Aid Allies and Yet Keep Out of War

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—The State Department is expressing quiet satisfaction at its new freedom under the Neutrality Law to carry on what it considers to be a carefully balanced foreign policy—combining internationalism in a broad sense with a program for keeping the Americas at peace.

There are few doubts, now that the Department's well established foreign policy has been confirmed by Congress, as to the ability of the United States to contribute material aid against aggression and yet stay out of war. Such doubts as there are, have been diminishing.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, therefore, has grounds for much gratification as he plans the work of his Department in the light of the new basic law. His policy has been, and continues to be, a patient and tenacious policy of reknitting the sinews of some sort of effective world organization, and the new law does not prevent him from following this chosen path even though war impends on a large scale.

Thus Mr. Hull can enumerate such wartime actions as these, based on the fundamental that the United States must support the powers who are standing against aggression, in its own eventual interest: the embargo repeal with its opening up of American resources and industrial power to the Allies; the Roosevelt and inter-American measures of support for Finland in its plight; the "safety belt" which operates to help protect British supply ships until they are far enough out at sea to elude pursuers; also the holding open of certain North Atlantic sea lanes for American cargo ships, so they can relieve the burden on British shipping by taking care of the long haul to a neutral near-by port in Europe for transshipment

Has Enlarged Its Sphere

Continuing, the United States is carrying the brunt of negotiations in the Far East, now, in defense of the so-called foreign rights in China and in behalf of Britain and France as well as itself. Conceivably, if the Russian efforts to enlarge control over China should mushroom, the State Department backed by the quiet but firm hand of the Navy Department, would take the lead in measures to counteract it.

Finally, Secretary Hull considers that the influence of the United States, and of the whole bloc of the Americas, is being husbanded for the time when the peace settlement seeks to build a better world order. There is no reason here to presume that Secretary Hull expects to take a hand in any detailed post-war architecture in Europe. But he does consider that a nation which has confined itself to economic sanctions, so to speak, and has not been seared by war itself, nor has inflicted direct blows on one side, will be in a better position to insist on fundamentals and to head off another warlike and militaristic peace.

Thus while the United States throws its moral and material weight into the scales against what it considers to be the aggressor groups, Secretary Hull is engaged in an equally scrupulous effort to keep the Nation out of war.

Can Point to the Record

He can enumerate a number of outstanding acts in this direction: The unusually self-disciplined handling of the Athenia incident by the State Department; the drastic rules restricting the travel of Americans abroad; the absence of any inflammatory statements from members of the Government even though many of them feel deeply against the German side; and now the stand of Secretary Hull against the shifting of American vessels to Panama registry, as a means of avoiding the spirit of the Neutrality Law, as he puts it.

These are but a few of the major and minor activities which are going on here, as a result of a genuine desire on the part of Secretary Hull and most of his influential advisers to stay clear of the war.

A Nation at Peace

Last of Series of Intimate Messages From the Country — Businessmen Voice Determination to Keep Industrial Upsurge Within Rational Bounds

By the Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Back East

One more conclusion deserves repeated emphasis in this series of reports. It is that American businessmen are trying hard and seriously to keep the present upward economic movement within rational bounds. That is the note I heard struck most frequently in industrialist circles. Everywhere there was an acute realization of what a war boom—a real war boom—might do to American industry. And, from Seattle, Wash., to Chicago, and back to Washington, there was a universal insistence that these effects could and must be avoided.

There seem to be a number of brakes, some psychological and some tangible, which may slow up too speedy a boom. The first, of course, is the awareness of the dangers of wartime expansion. In 1914-18, the Nation had no experience with this kind of a boom, and industrialists by and large went whooping right down the slippery slope. Today businessmen are telling proudly of how they have rejected what they thought to be specious lures to enlarge their plants unwisely. "I'm taking no orders that would involve plant expansion," I heard more than once.

A second psychological brake is our old friend "Washington." Whether under Mr. Roosevelt or another emergency President, business feels very definitely that a war-type boom would lead to regimentation and controls—and taxation—which it would greatly prefer to avoid, thanks very much.

Steel as an Example

But there are more direct factors. Steel, at present the most flaming element in the rising index—having reached new all-time peaks of production—will run into a shortage of ore when the Great Lakes straits freeze in early winter. So by January or February, even if the present boom continues, a natural slow-up may be imposed.

Further than that, the hand-to-mouth caution of recent years has not vanished overnight, and as soon as inventories are filled again, most experts foresee a moderating of pace. And they seem pleased at the prospect!

The most interesting thing to a non-technical reporter, however, is the amazing moral-economic climate of industrialist United States. You will find a widespread satisfaction at improving conditions, but no hurrah-boys. "Take it easy now, let's not let this thing get out of hand!" is the typical reaction I met from Pacific to Atlantic. And I submit that such an attitude is News.

Equally notable is the way the unemployment slack is being taken up. The relief rolls, though immensely cut, are still huge. But the cuts have been accomplished with few of the irritations and hardships that were forecast. In St. Paul, Minn., the State Relief Administrator told me, the county Works Projects Administration rolls last year stood at 10,600 and now are at 4,500—with 1,200 more on direct relief. They recently applied relief standards which are much more stringent. "There wasn't a protest to our headquarters," said the Administrator. "A year ago they would have taken the Courthouse apart."

Easing Grip on Bear's Tail

This experience suggests that there are ways by which the vast WPA setup can be pared down and adjusted—it may be possible (say it softly) to let go the bear's tail and make good our national escape! This is not to say, of course, that the need and practice of an efficient, organized relief system should not continue. It should, and undoubtedly will. But it is stemming increasingly from unemployment compensation and old-age benefit channels, and less from indiscriminate emergency payments.

In many industrial districts you see long-vanished signs: "Men Wanted." And you find employers bewailing the shortage of skilled workmen. This problem bids fair to become one of the most serious in the industrial picture. There are no short-cuts to its solution. In Seattle, apprenticeship classes are under way and employers agree to take on graduates who have acquired a minimum of skill. But this is only a tiny beginning, and presumably the learning of skills must come the hard way—under pressure, as it did in the last war, with wages for the lucky possessors of special skills going higher and higher until new learners have made progress.

Small Communities Reflect Move

One other note on the economic climate: decentralization of industry out into smaller cities and towns where living costs are lower and labor organization sometimes not so aggressive made much progress during the lean years. Now these industries in small communities are picking up even more swiftly than in the great manufacturing centers, with a correspondingly swifter spread of purchasing power to the surrounding country.

In short, it is in many ways a new America that is feeling the present upturn. New in its atmosphere of moderation and caution, new in a promise of closer understanding between rural and urban areas, new in a notable—and perhaps only temporary—decision by some sections of labor to remain on "good behavior."

Possibly rising prices and advancing profits will bring a natural determination by labor to obtain a larger rightful share. But there is at least some hope that this effort will not be met by the old intransigeance. For labor relations have matured during the bad years, despite labor's damaging split. Perhaps the continuing prospect of the European war will remind all of us of the desirable possibility of working out American problems on the basis of national unity, of a Nation at peace.

Erwin D. Canham

Flint Discharges at Bergen; To Return to U. S. in Ballast

BERGEN, Norway, Nov. 9 (AP)—The United States freighter City of Flint, which was captured as a war prize by Germany and then released by Norway, started to unload her cargo today in preparation for returning directly to America.

Capt. Joseph Gainard said the vessel would carry only ballast on the return voyage.

Thus she would travel from one neutral port to another without cargo in an attempt to avoid entanglement with warships of the belligerents on the lookout for contraband.

The City of Flint was bound for England when the German pocket battleship Deutschland seized her Oct. 9 and put a German prize crew aboard.

Lubricating oil, agricultural machinery, radio receivers, zinc, surgical instruments and other miscellaneous articles were included in the cargo taken off the ship today. No ammunition or explosives were in evidence.

The German prize crew first took the City of Flint to Murmansk, Russia, and then brought her down the Norwegian coast as far as Haugesund.

There Norwegian officials interned the German crew Nov. 3 and returned the ship to her American master, accusing the Germans of violating international law by halting in a neutral port without due cause.

France Grateful to U. S.

PARIS, Nov. 9 (AP)—Paul Reynaud, Finance Minister, declared today that if American neutrality is ever violated "it will not be by any act of France or her Allies."

"Your country may be called upon to play a great role in the work of reconstruction," he said in a speech to the American Club of Paris, following "what we want and are determined to get—total peace."

Thanking Americans for their "sympathy and understanding," M. Reynaud said, "If during the present war we should commit the old blunder of letting our ships come over from the United States full of goods and go back empty we should be sowing the seeds of another and perhaps more terrible post-war crisis."

The Finance Minister declared the just economic requirements of all peoples must be taken into account when peace is finally achieved.

"I firmly believe that when peace comes . . . reconstruction will take place much faster than many people think," M. Reynaud declared. "Think what it would mean for the well being and health of all peoples if a gigantic mass of war credits could be devoted to productive ends out of which would come social reconciliation and international harmony."

Reich Leaders Uphold Force, Britain Says

Chamberlain sees little hope of Hitler acceptance of peace offer in strange war.

LONDON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain declared today that "the stiff-necked men" who run Germany "speak no language but that of force" and, therefore, "I am not very hopeful of a satisfactory response from the German Chancellor" to the peace proposals of Queen Wilhelmina and King Leopold.

The Prime Minister's declaration was delivered before the Lord Mayor's luncheon by Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir John Simon as Mr. Chamberlain was suffering from a slight ailment.

"Everyone will appreciate the lofty motives" of the sovereigns of The Netherlands and Belgium in their peace appeal of Nov. 7, and Great Britain will reply after consultation with the dominions and its Allies, the declaration continued.

Must Be Certain

"We do not want to continue the war a day longer than is necessary if a satisfactory settlement can be obtained in another way," Mr. Chamberlain wrote.

But he reiterated:

"Since we have been compelled to take up arms we shall not lay them down until we are assured that Europe has been freed from the threats which have so long paralyzed the life of her peoples."

Observing that "this strangest of wars" must seem to many "no war at all but rather a sort of siege," he continued that at any moment it may be changed "into a violent conflict."

"Repeal of the Neutrality Act in the U. S. A.," he said, "reopens for the Allies the doors of the greatest storehouse of supplies in the world."

"We know that we cannot fail," he concluded, "and I cherish the firm conviction that we shall live to see the foundation laid of a new world in which freedom and humanity will have superseded oppression and the rule of force."

The luncheon was held in the Mansion house.

Allies Called Stronger

Mr. Chamberlain in the speech read by Sir John contended that the position of the Allies since the outbreak of war had strengthened rather than deteriorated.

He listed the British-French-Turkish Mutual Assistance Treaty as "a powerful instrument for the peace of Southeastern Europe."

He set against it the Russian-German agreement which he asserted "had gained indeed great advantages for the Soviet Union but has brought only humiliation and loss for Germany."

Mr. Chamberlain described the repeal of the United States embargo measure as a "momentous event."

He said Great Britain should take consolation in the war from the fact that the static warfare had not resulted in "the terrible casualty lists that were only too familiar to us in the last great war."

Mr. Chamberlain said that last year he was full of hope that the call to war "might never come at least in my lifetime and I have no hesitation in saying it never should have come, and never would have come if on the side of the German Government there had been the same genuine desire for peace as there was here.

On German Rulers

"But events have shown that the stiff-necked men to whom Germany has handed over the guidance of her destines would be satisfied with nothing less than a repetition of that forcible attainment of their desires which they had tried successfully before and upon them must lie responsibility for the consequences. . . ."

He cautioned the Nation about too much complaining against wartime restrictions.

"Do not let us overlook the fact that our resources in shipping and exchange, vast as they may be, are not without limit. We do not know how long the war will last, but we must be ready to fight it through to a victorious conclusion."

Tone of Reich press softer, giving Belgium and The Netherlands hope of stronger security: Page 2.

British Labor Peace Plan Praised

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 9—Examination of the Labor Party's precise peace aims in conjunction with the more general Government aims, as stated by Viscount Halifax only a few hours earlier, has shown a marked unity of purpose in the attitude to the war of the great majority of the British people.

The Times, of London, today devotes considerable space and a prominent editorial to the pronouncement of Mr. Clement R. Atlee, parliamentary Labor leader. The Times says: "It matches well, though it was the speech of the leader of the Opposition, with the declaration of the Foreign Secretary. . . . Once again it is proclaimed to all the world that this country is of one mind and one purpose in choosing the terrible resort to war rather than to submit to a repetition of faith breaking and aggression which makes life intolerable for nations of free and civilized instincts."

The Liberal Manchester Guardian, commenting on Lord Halifax and Mr. Atlee, says:

"Those critics who find imperialistic motives for the decision taken in September overlook what is plain enough to all who have watched the history of the democracies in the last few years; they overlook the immense strength of the popular hatred of war. No nation with a will and mind of its own would bring down upon its population all the horrors of modern warfare unless it was impelled by an overruling sense of duty, or of danger."

Labor's View Applauded

Labor's recognition that it would be unwise at the present stage of hostilities to define precise boundaries which Britain would advocate at a peace conference, or to fortmulate terms of an armistice, are widely welcomed, especially by responsible quarters who have lately been under some pressure to commit themselves on these profoundly difficult questions.

On the other hand, the Labor Party's decision to commit itself to certain definite principles and pledges give new significance to, and sets on a new basis, present nation-wide discussions on war and peace aims—discussions moreover which have been officially welcomed as a considerable contribution to the problem of plans for a new world order, besides providing wide education on the issues involved.

Meanwhile, discussion of peace and war aims continues unabated in private conversation and the press. Serious warnings were made in a note issued by Professor Jacks, principal of Mansfield (Unitarian) College, Oxford, who in a Times letter says:

"Having made an extensive record of the discussion concerning peace aims and war aims that went on continuously during four years of war, I have recently been searching, but in vain, for anything essentially different from what is now being said and written by eminent persons under the same heading."

It was forgotten, Professor Jacks continues, that if the war went on long enough, as it did, it would find the victors so exhausted, impoverished and embittered as to think only of recouping losses from the beaten enemy. After citing the popularity of the 1919 election slogan, "Make Germany Pay," Professor Jacks went on:

"Unless our peace aims are framed in terms which permit of their achievement now, or at least very soon, while psychological conditions which permit of their achievement aren't wholly destroyed, there is little hope they will ever be achieved at all."

But an able summing up of Labor's answer to the question by Lord Ponsonby, "As there must be a peace conference wouldn't it be more likely to lead to a just and lasting peace if it were held before years of suffering?" is given in the Daily Herald by Philip Noel-Baker, expert of foreign affairs. He says, "We did what Lord Ponsonby suggests at Munich; it didn't lead to 'just and lasting peace.' We offered to negotiate on any reasonable proposal before Herr Hitler attacked Poland; he rejected our offer and went to war. There can be no peace unless freedom is restored to the Czechs, Austrians and Poles, and unless a strong international organization is created. Hitler in his last speech utterly rejected any such proposal.

"Lord Ponsonby's argument really means that use of armed force by nations is always wrong. This argument challenges the whole teaching of human history, which is that civilization rests on law upheld by communal resistance to lawless violence. It neglects the basic fact that the Nazis don't want peace or justice; they want unlimited military power and domination."

Which Way Peace?

The "next war" is on.

The "next peace" is still to come.

Basic issues — reasons for war and objectives of peace — are the deep concern of belligerent and neutral alike.

To draw attention to fundamental considerations, The Christian Science Monitor is presenting a series of widely divergent discussions to help clarify the war objectives and to aid in the understanding for the ultimate attainment of peace.

The accompanying dispatch discusses important British developments.

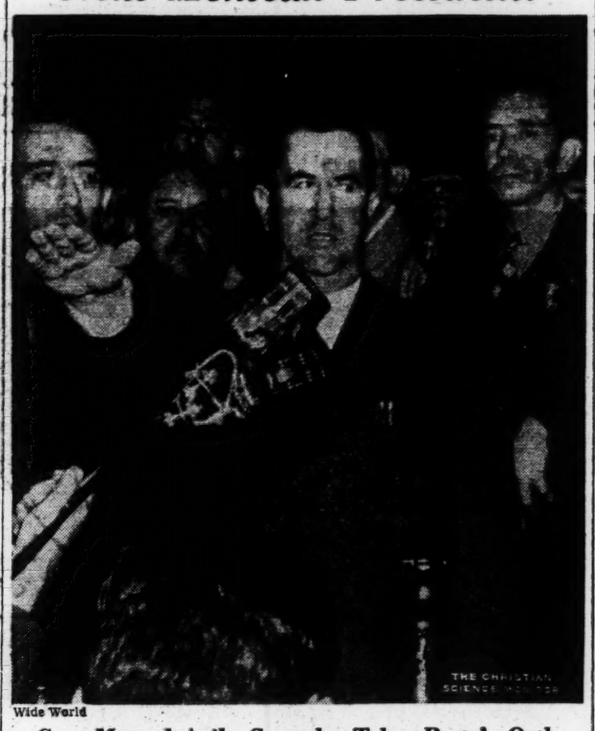
German Diesels

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—World War experience has shown that non-military consumption of essential raw materials can be cut down to a tenth or less of peacetime demands, and Germany may be able to last out much longer than her oil production figures might indicate, according to B. Orchard Lisle, consulting petroleum technologist.

"The Reich leads the world in development of the aero Diesel engine, and an appreciable proportion of her air force is powered by this type of unit, he recently told the Riverside Guild Science Club. Nazi military economists have estimated that Germany's ultimate wartime requirements of Diesel oil for aviation use at about 10,500,000 barrels per annum, but so far there is no indication that consumption of this fuel even approaches this volume at the present stage of activities."

Next Mexican President?



Wide World

Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho Takes Party's Oath

General Camacho, candidate of the Party of the Mexican Revolution for President of Mexico at the 1940 election, promises to continue the program of President Cardenas. Nomination by the Cardenas party is considered in Mexico as tantamount to election.

Reich's Motor Fuel Sources Found High by U. S. Chemist

Cut off from a large percentage of its foreign sources of imports by the British blockade, Germany appears today, more than ever, dependent upon its various self-sufficiency programs.

In a series dealing with German self-sufficiency and German access to foreign markets the following article, fifth in the group, discusses the quality of German oil, and Germany's ability to provide aviation fuels.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New light was thrown on the question of Germany's supply of fuel oils with which to carry on the war recently by Dr. Benjamin T. Brooks, consulting chemist of New York, who doubts that Germany's war plans will be seriously hindered by inadequate petroleum supplies.

Given adequate technical preparation, together with supplies of raw petroleum from Rumania and Russia which are possible, Germany may not be seriously handicapped by the quality or quantity of its automobile and aviation fuels, Dr. Brooks states in a report to the American Chemical Society.

Dr. Brooks, who is American editor of "The Science of Petroleum," goes on to point out that Germany's situation with respect to motor fuel and high-octane aviation fuel, resolves itself largely to questions, first, of supply of basic raw material, petroleum; and second, of technical preparation, including adaptation of engines to utilize all available types of fuels, and manufacturing equipment to produce high-octane gasoline and other types of motor fuel.

At Least They Know How

"There can be little doubt," he says, "that Germany is handicapped in the facility with which high-octane aviation fuels can be manufactured. There is no satisfactory or reliable statistical information to show how far Germany has gone in the solution of this general problem. However, some of the best methods developed in this country for manufacturing high-octane fuels are fully known in Germany and are in commercial operation there."

There is abundant evidence, according to Dr. Brooks, that Germany's motor and aviation fuel needs have been well studied.

"It is known that her large transport planes were powered with Diesel engines," he continued. "In 1936, airplane Diesels were in quantity production. However, the proportion of her military planes now operating with Diesel engines is evidently not known outside Germany.

"Civilian and United States military authorities having first-hand knowledge of Germany's use of Diesel engines in airplanes estimate that all of Germany's fast pursuit planes and the faster bombers operate on high-octane gasoline, and that some of the heavier bombers and the converted transport planes, comprising probably 20 per cent of the entire air force, operate on Diesel power.

"Also an unknown number of planes have been adapted to use benzene blends, by water cooling, thus enabling them to use some 4,500,000 barrels of benzene for aviation purposes. It is also known that some of the new types of motors use the forced injection method, which is also used in Diesel engines, thus enabling them to use gasolines of a wider range of octaine and volatility characteristics to much greater advantage.

"The substantial advantage of 100 octaine aviation fuel in military planes is well established. However, it cannot now be said with any degree of certainty that the Allies will have such an advantage in the present war. How great such an advantage may be in warfare may perhaps be debatable at present. Lindbergh flew to Paris in 1927 using gasoline of about 69 octaine value. How serious Germany's petroleum shortage and manufacturing difficulties may be will no doubt be disclosed as the war develops."

At first glance, Dr. Brooks goes on, it would appear that Germany is not able to produce high-octane aviation fuel in quantity. "Several of the special methods employed in this country to produce such fuels are practically ruled out for Germany."

"Until the past few years, our commercial and military aviation gasoline has been derived largely from the light fractions of relatively few crude petroleums yielding a straight run gasoline having an octane value of about 70 which, by the use of tetraethyllead, can be raised to aviation standard of about 87 octane.

"Even with our enormous production and wide variety of crude petroleums, such aviation fuel from straight run gasoline is quite limited in amount and about equal to our peacetime requirement. Germany has no such wide choice of crudes, but she does produce tetraethyllead.

"Several special methods of manufacturing 100 octane fuel used on an increasing scale in this country can be of no practical value to Germany, since these methods involve the selection of the necessary olefins from large refinery operations or by cracking propane and butane from natural gas, and Germany has neither the natural gas nor extensive refinery operations.

Some Technical Avenues

"The special methods in question are, for example, the conversion of isobutene to iso-octene followed by hydrogenation, the alkylation of isobutane by isobutene and other olefins, as described recently by Dunstan and his associates, and the manufacture of isopropyl ether blends.

"Another of Germany's difficulties is that the gasoline produced from coal by the Fischer-Tropsch process has a very low octane value and must be cracked or reformed to produce good motor fuel.

"On the other hand, the gasoline made by the Bergius process has an octane value of about 70 or substantially equal to the specially selected naphthas used in the United States (with lead) for aviation fuel. Also one of the most important methods, so far as quantity production of high-octane aviation fuels is concerned, is that of catalytic hydrogenation and the re-forming of low-octane napthas under high pressure with hydrogen.

"Catalytic hydrogenation for motor fuel had its origin in Germany, though further developed and improved here. There are two types of such processes yielding, according to the conditions, gasoline of about 70 octane value or of 80 to 82 octane value, without lead."

Thorough War Control Rules France

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 9—France, which was experiencing a definite business recovery under the liberal economic policy of the Finance Minister, Paul Reynaud, before the war, has now established a war economy with far-reaching State control over every form of activity.

Among many things which it is now impossible to do without State authorization is to transfer capital abroad.

A permit is necessary to import goods. Prices cannot be raised without Government order.

A permit is needed by anyone employed in a State-requisitioned factory who wishes to quit. About a million workers, mostly in the metal industry, have been mobilized but are kept at their trades to promote the output of munitions. While not uniformed they are in the last analysis under military discipline. They may not quit work but they may be shifted if the needs of industry require.

60-Hour Week

The workers in requisitioned plants work an average of 60 hours a week. A levy of 40 per cent is made on the wages of these mobilized workers for all hours above 40, this money being paid into the so-called fund for national solidarity used for such war purposes as payment of allowances to the families of soldiers. All wage and salaried workers must also pay a newly imposed flat levy of 15 per cent of their earnings.

In the event of strikes these mobilized workers could be sent to the front. The World War Premier, Georges Clemenceau employed this method then.

The announced purpose of the Government is to achieve equality of sacrifice by all classes in the national emergency and war profits are severely limited. There is extra heavy taxation. War profits above 10 per cent are entirely confiscated.

Soldiers' Pay Levels All

Levies on the overtime earnings of munitions workers are supposed to be justified because a private soldier receives only 75 centimes a day unless he serves in the active combat area when he receives 10 francs according to a recent dispensation.

Shortly after the outbreak of war an agreement banishing the class struggle and recognizing the common devotion of employers and workers for the French cause was signed by Alfred Lambert Ribot, prominent French industrialist, acting as the representative of most of the prominent employers, and the President of the General Confederation of Labor, Léon Jouhaux, and other leaders of workers.

Elaborate machinery to control the changing wartime economy has been established with two new ministers for munitions and blockade and an important new institution, the Commissariat of National Economy, while the powers of the ministries of Finance and Industry have been considerably expanded.

Munitions Come First

The Ministry of Industry, headed by one of France's ablest industrial executives, Raoul D'Autry, aims primarily to increase and expedite the output of airplanes, shells, and all other forms of munitions. It distributes State munitions orders, controls expenditures, decides questions regarding the pay of mobilization workers, places orders abroad, and organizes the necessary supply of imported raw materials.

The Ministry of Blockade, headed by Senator George Pernot, co-ordinates economic warfare, maintaining close co-operation with British officials, engages in the same task of endeavoring to prevent goods from reaching Germany by all means from seizure of contraband at sea to purchases where possible to thwart German efforts to buy goods.

Price Control

The Commissariat of National Economy supervises prices, endeavors to check profiteering, and co-ordinate the national industrial effort.

France has instituted the customary rigorous system of wartime financial control. Immediately after the outbreak of war the franc was permitted to depreciate about 15 per cent, being maintained at the same level as the pound. It is now held stable at a value a little under 44 francs per dollar.

Any imports of goods requiring the use of foreign exchange is subject to an authorization committee attached to the Ministry of Finance which naturally grants priority to munitions and raw materials needed for the manufacture of munitions, and materials required for carrying on essential industries.

Capital Is Watched

The export of capital is forbidden without special authorization but travellers leaving France may take 5,000 francs. Moreover, French citizens, corporations, and foreign corporations domiciled in France must declare their holdings of gold and foreign securities.

The French system of wartime economic controls broadly resembles the British but is perhaps milder in some details.

Reich Pays Some

ROME, Nov. 9 (AP)—The National Institute for Foreign Exchange yesterday disclosed that Germany is finding ways of paying some of its commercial debts despite the war.

The Institute announced that guarantees to Italian importers against currency fluctuations would be renewed Nov. 13 after having been suspended since last summer.

Germany has made a "considerable reduction" on its unfavorable trade balance with Italy, the announcement said. Estimates of Germany's debt to Italy range from 1,000,000,000 to 2,000,000,000 lire ($50,000,000 to $100,000,000).

Foreign commercial experts expressed the opinion German coal exports to Italy may have helped scale down the balance.

Commercial sources said renewal of currency guarantees would have a stabilizing effect on German-Italian trade and boost exchange of Italian products for German machinery and manufactures.

Tone of Reich Press Softer, So Low Countries Take Hope

BRUSSELS, Nov. 9 (AP)—Sudden relaxation of the campaign against Belgium and The Netherlands in the German press was noted here by a Foreign Office spokesman who expressed the opinion that the mediation offer by King Leopold and Queen Wilhelmina had gained its point.

Observers said they felt the offer would increase the difficulty of any immediate violation of Belgian or Netherlands neutrality that might have been intended by the warring powers.

Some military precautions, however, have been taken, the spokesman said, including routine calling of several thousand men to the colors.

German troop concentrations near The Netherlands frontier were noted.

The newspaper Le Soir said the situation was still serious but not desperate.

"We are at the turning point which may be decisive for our immediate destiny," it said. "Let us remain calm and resolute."

Isles of Peace

THE HAGUE, Nov. 9 (AP)—Hope of success for the war mediation offer of Queen Wilhelmina of The Netherlands and King Leopold of Belgium dwindled to almost nothing last night, informed Netherlands sources said, after Adolf Hitler ignored it in his speech at Munich.

The feeling that the proposal would not succeed was heightened, these authorities said, by the fact that the press in all the belligerent countries treated it in pessimistic fashion.

These same sources stressed, however, that The Netherlands still hoped the offer would succeed in making the Low Countries an island of peoce in the European war.

Pleasure was expressed over messages from King Christian of Denmark and King Haakon of Norway voicing sympathy with the peace plea of the sovereigns.

The Netherlands Government continued precautionary military measures in connection with flooding and other defenses and authorized sources said, "we hope for the best but are prepared for the worst."

An ominous note was introduced by articles in Netherlands newspapers describing German military activity near the border. The Telegraaf said it was learned two bridges were being built near Emmerich on the Rhine, east of the Netherlands city of Nijmegen.

The Nijmegen correspondent of the Algemeen Handelsblad quoted Netherlanders who go to work daily in Germany as saying large masses of troops have been moved to Cleve and other towns near the frontier since mid-October.

The newspaper added, however, that there were no indications the troops were being concentrated for a march into The Netherlands. It said they were an overflow from the crowded front zones opposite France and are called the "third line" of the West Wall.

Flooding Plans

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 9 (AP)—The Netherlands cleared out villages in ne w"water line" regions today preparatory to defensive flooding and Belgium raised its mobilization to a near peak figure of about 600,000 men.

Passenger service out of Amsterdam was ordered restricted, beginning at 4 p. m., "in view of extraordinary measures taken by the railway company." The order was believed generally to have been due to heavy precautionary movements of troops eastward.

The actions of the two nations were interpreted as evidence of a wary determination to be ready for any turn in the European war.

Official sources in both insisted, however, that they feared no immediate danger fortheir respective countries.

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California Analyzes New Self-Help Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Recommendations of the State Commission on Re-Employment which range from assimilation of migrant laborers to co-operative production - for - use for the State's unemployed (one-sixth of its population) are being studied for action at the next session of the State Legislature, perhaps a special session in December.

The Commission report is regarded in many quarters as the most revolutionary document in the history of California.

In its recommendations "to supplement and complement, not to scrap, our present system," the Commission first urges a new State Planning Board to integrate all State departments in attacking the unemployment problem; to co-ordinate all services of Federal, State, and local agencies; to study all phases of the present system, including government costs and natural and human resources; and to recommend procedures and legislation as remedies for existing conditions.

Next, the Commission records a detailed works program, featuring production and consumer co-operatives, direct production projects, and a centralizing management unit, known as "wholesale control."

As recommended by the Commission, present co-operatives, functioning now under the SRA, as well as all SRA works projects, would be brought into the newly co-ordinated and centralized program.

Further, a method for bringing together farm surpluses and needy persons, in the joint interest of adding to the farmer's income and of reducing the size of the relief tax dollar, has been recommended.

Other recommendations include: a wide program for rural housing, including the formation of a State Housing Authority; a method for assimilating the State's migratory labor population; special aid to unemployed youth; and expansion of SRA services to co-ordinate and centralize various services for the unemployed.

The Commission made a special plea for its recommendations to be discussed by all civic groups in order that "an informed state of public opinion" will be available for constructive action at the next session of the Legislature.

Governor Olson released the report as a "lasting contribution to the economic and social welfare of the people of California and of the Nation."

Fritz Kuhn Trial Starting Despite Pleas for Delay

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—Fritz Kuhn, leader of the German-American Bund, went on trial today charged with the theft of $5,641 in Bund funds, after Judge James G. Wallace denied defense motions for postponement and a change of venue.

Mr. Kuhn, who maintained he could not get a fair trial in New York, is being tried on 10 counts of a 12-count indictment.

Dressed in a conservative dark suit, the Bund leader arrived in the court room accompanied by his lawyers and by Gustav Elmer, general organizer for the Bund. Mr. Elmer was ordered to leave, since no spectators were to be permitted until a jury was chosen.

Peter L. F. Sabbatino, Mr. Kuhn's lawyer, obtained an order yesterday requiring Assistant District Attorney Herman J. McCarthy to show cause why a previous motion for postponement, denied by Judge Wallace, should not be re-argued.

The Judge summarily denied the new application and ordered the trial to proceed.

The defense attorneys, in obtaining the order, presented an affidavit in which Mr. Kuhn said, "the President of the United States has shown hostility toward Germany in the present European conflict," and that "it is common knowledge that the present sympathies in this community preponderate in favor of the so-called Allies and against Germany."

The "Deutscher Weckruf und Beobachter," Bund organ, had contended that District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, by "persecuting Fritz Kuhn and Americans of German blood," sought to "obtain the Republican nomination for President," but Mr. Dewey indicated he would not participate in the prosecution.

Attachés of the District Attorney's office said Mr. Kuhn's trial would be "treated as a routine matter," and pointed out that Mr. Dewey never personally tries cases which he regards as "routine."

Indicted last May, Mr. Kuhn has been at liberty in $50,000 cash bail. Born in Munich, he served with the German Army in the first World War and claims to have aided German Chancellor Adolf Hitler in the unsuccessful beer hall putsch of 1923, whose anniversary was celebrated yesterday.

Mr. Kuhn took control of the Friends of New Germany in 1935. The organization changed its name to the German-American Bund.

U. S. Pay Roll Reaches High For All Time

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—The United States now has 8,000 more persons working for it than at the peak of the World War.

Starting to climb in 1933 and going up almost ever since, the Government pay roll now includes 939,876 workers, of whom 125,842 are employed in Washington and the rest in the field.

Latest report from the Civil Service Commission shows the biggest gains recently to have been made in the departments in charge of national defense. Within the last two years the War Department has increased its staff by 28.6 per cent and the Navy by 21.6 per cent.

Civilian personnel of the War and Navy Departments now make up more than one-fourth of the entire federal establishment.

Before the World War, less than 500,000 persons were regularly employed by the Government, but war work swelled the total to 917,000. After the war, the staff dropped to about 500,000 where it stayed until the advent of the New Deal. Then, with the greater concentration of authority in the Government, it began to break all peacetime records.

The pay of this army of Government employees in September amounted to $141,629,881, of which $22,204,433 was paid to employees in the Nation's capital and $119,425,448 in the field. About 882,500 of the Federal staff is paid from regular funds and about 57,000 out of WPA money.

Average Government salary for the country is about $1,870; in Washington it runs a little higher, about $2,066.

Government bureaus in the capital are now housed in approximately 250 different buildings, about half of which are government-owned and half rented from private sources.

Alabama Starting New Parole Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Alabama's new pardon, parole and probation system for State prisoners represents "the essence of the best thought in America" declared Gov. Frank M. Dixon in addressing about 40 Alabama judges called here to discuss plans for putting the new procedure into practice.

Under the constitutional amendment as passed, circuit, county and equity judges were selected as those to exercise probationary powers and to make recommendations to the State Board of Pardons and Parole, the Governor said. He added that "We believe they are less subject to pressure, and the group most apt to hew to the line."

Gown of Last Mogul Queen

Wide World

300-Year-Old Empress Durbar Costume

Delicate materials in this gown, modeled by Miss Annette Piscitello of Jersey City, N. J., student at the Traphagen School of Fashion, are entirely hand-woven, hand-spun, and embroidered. The gown was worn only on special occasions and was exhibited in a pageant recently.

Books on World Affairs Lead Gains at Book-of-Year Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Nearly three times as many books dealing with international problems as were published last year are a part of the thirty-fourth annual exhibit of New-Books-of-the-Year now being held here at the National Arts Club, 15 Gramercy Park. The show will continue through Nov. 29.

Representative of the recent output of approximately 100 publishers, the display includes about 2,000 books and is the only one of its kind in the United States.

"One of the most interesting phases from year to year, according to Frank Chapin Bray, Chairman of the New-Books show, "has been noting the sliding proportions of the subjects. There is less attention than ever to fiction. For seven years the shelves have been overflowing with biographies. This year they show a decrease, but the most noticeable influx is in the international field.

"While books of fiction still lead numerically, there are approximately 300 works devoted to the world scene, representing many views and opinions. These are classified under the general headings of history, travel, politics, economics, sociology and sports.

"There is a very noticeable improvement in children's books. Pictorially, they are decidedly better and the reading content, for the most part, is of a high grade and away from the sensational."

Included on the juvenile list are books having a relation to everyday conditions, such as those with a labor background, others dramatizing mechanical wonders of the age, childhood in China and the more familiar animal themes and stories of living in a big city.

One the most striking single displays is that of a volume valued at $250, entitled "Survey of Persian Art," by Arthur Upham Pope. It is remarkable chiefly for its reproduction of artistic masterpieces in color.

Another of the newer trends indicated by the exhibit is increased representation from the university presses. Yale, Princeton, Columbia, the universities of Pennsylvania, Minnesota and North Carolina are exhibiting their publications. A different note in many of these is apparent, according to Mr. Bray, since they are not "mere theses for degrees," but are sufficently popular to be of general interest.

The exhibit of 70 volumes of poetry, 16 devoted to humor, a considerable number of books on art and music, "career" guides, cook books, the Federal Writers' Project, and various other fields.

Attractive decorations are provided for the displays through the loan of 80 original drawings by Charles Livingston Bull, well known designer of birds and animals.

Marland Offers $1,800,000 Home As Refuge for Retired Oil Men

PONCA CITY, Okla., Nov. 9 (AP)—The sumptuous $1,800,000 mansion former Gov. E. W. Marland built as he prospered in oil may become the center of a $10,000,000 "colony" for retired oil men.

Mr. Marland, President of the Marland Oil Co. of Oklahoma, offered to donate the great native stone house and its 36-acre plot as a home for aged oil operators and workers. A board of governors is being formed with Mr. Marland as chairman.

The proposal was to use the mansion as the nucleus of a $10,000,000 project, Paul S. Hedrick, Tulsa World oil editor, said. The program, contemplating additional buildings, also involved the rest of the 640-acre estate except for land Mr. Marland gave the State in a park surrounding the statue "The Pioneer Woman."

Mr. Marland's offer was made to Earl Sneed, Tulsa attorney, and Mr. Hedrick. They and Leslie J. Brooks of the International Petroleum Exposition had advocated such a home. Mr. Sneed and Mr. Marland's attorneys plan a self-governing, self-supporting institution. Funds to maintain the home would be raised through development of the adjacent lands.

Construction by oil companies of dormitories for their retired men was proposed. Aged homeless men with long service in the petroleum industry, whether simply as workers or at higher posts, would be eligible. The "colony" also would be available to retired men of some means who were without families and wished to spend their last years among those of their own circle.

Mr. Marland, saying he and Mrs. Marland would be "most happy to give our home to the oil men for a home," recalled:

"Oil men helped me to attain prominence and success in Pennsylvania and in Oklahoma, and they also fostered my efforts to serve my State in Congress and in the Governor's chair. Now I can help to make the last days of many of them comfortable."

The mansion, built of limestone quarried on the grounds, was completed in 1937. It has landscaped grounds with a great variety of trees and shrubbery.

Race-Bet Service Loses in Illinois

CHICAGO, Nov. 9 (AP) — Wire service to M. L. Annenberg's racing news customers—mainly bookmakers—was suspended at noon today throughout Illinois.

The Illinois Bell Telephone Company took down facilities serving an estimated 1,000 customers and by noon the network stretching into elaborate theater-seated parlors in the well-to-do neighborhoods and into rear rooms of cigar stores in shabbier districts had ceased functioning.

Counsel for Annenberg failed in a last-minute effort to obtain an injunction to prevent the utility from carrying out an ultimatum from the Federal and State prosecutors to halt service.

The Court, however, did not interfere with the service of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to Annenberg's Nation-wide News Service, Inc. It directed A. T. & T. to maintain its cross-country operations with Nation-wide until Nov. 15, when further arguments will be heard on Annenberg's move for an injunction to prevent A. T. & T. from severing its service.

Continue in N. Y.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—The Western Union Telegraph Company, its general counsel said today, will continue service to M. L. Annenberg's race news organization, probably until the courts rule on the Government's contention that the lottery laws are being violated.

The Company's general counsel, Francis R. Stark, said an order to continue service until advised to the contrary had been issued in accordance with an opinion from the Company's lawyers in Chicago.

Dr. Livingston Farrand

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. Livingston Farrand, Cornell University's President-Emeritus who passed on here, was President of the University of Colorado from 1914 until 1919. He became Cornell's fourth President in 1921. He retired in June, 1937, when Trustees named him Cornell's first President-Emeritus.

Dr. Edmund Ezra Day, who succeeded Dr. Farrand as Cornell President, said in a formal statement, "His administration of the University was distinguished at all times by his ready and sympathetic understanding, a just and penetrating fair-mindedness, a courteous and a kindly treatment of contending interests which endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. His spirit permeated the life of the University. In his death, Cornell has lost one of its most notable and beloved leaders."

New York's Markets

The markets of New York City handle 15 per cent of the nation's perishable foods.

Argentina Bars U. S. Help on Falklands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Neither American nor any foreign intrusion is desired by Argentina in its controversy with Great Britain regarding ownership of the Falkland Islands. There was a cool, almost hostile, reception to the recent suggestion of Senator Robert Reynolds of North Carolina that the United States, as defender of the Monroe Doctrine, ask Great Britain to adjust this territorial difference with Argentina.

Argentines, officials and private citizens, state their preference for a solution of this problem, in due time and in a normal way, without any outside support whatsoever. The newspaper La Razon, in an editorial entitled "No Intrigues," said it was not opportune to raise the question in war-time. It was not the Argentine way, it added, to take advantage of the war situation to call the British to a settlement of this account, because "we do not aspire to a restoration whose virtues would be diminished by reasons foreign to our legal rights."

The newspaper La Prensa stated the problem would be "settled in due time through legal means." No other kind of settlement was desired, it indicated. It recalled that the islands were occupied "in the apogee of the 1823 presidential declaration of the Monroe Doctrine; and, nevertheless, the United States, self-appointed defender of the territorial integrity of the New World, maintained absolute silence to such a point that some American publicists condemned that attitude."

Bleak and Wind-Swept

The Falkland Islands form a bleak, eternally wind-swept archipelago, 300 miles to the west of the Magellan Straits. It is a British crown colony, with industry limited to sheep farming, bue famous for giving its name to the naval victory of Admiral Sturdee exactly a quarter of a century ago. It was off those islands that Admiral von Spee, victor of Coronel, was vanquished with his squadron from Tsing-tao.

The island's defenses are being renewed for possible demands in the present war. It is the most important British naval base in the South Atlantic, strategically located to watch the Cape Horn route between Atlantic and Pacific. This advantage is emphasized by naval officers at a time when armed raiders are feared. Port Stanley, the island capital, is frequently visited today by British warships patrolling the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of South America.

It is reported in Buenos Aires that coastal artillery has been brought out from England since the outbreak of war, while British merchantmen have also called there to be armed. The local British military attache, Col. R. E. M. Russell, disclosed that young British residents on the Argentine mainland have voluntarily crossed over to Port Stanley, transported by a ship of the Falkland Islands Company, to join in the defense of the colony.

These volunteers, it is believed, were stimulated by the persistent reports of possible German armed raids. The Chilean Government last month announced the deportation of a former German army officer, Maj. Richard Ulrich, accused of neutrality violations. The investigation department stated he had radioed the German Admiralty giving movements of British shipping and advocating a combined air and sea attack on the Falklands, with Punta Arenas, the Magellan Straits port, as a base. His plan, apparently, was to recruit Germans from Chilean and Argentine Patagonia for this operation.

Suspect German Funds

Small Argentine nationalist groups have distributed literature, demanding the immediate return of the islands. The newspaper Critica alleges that some of these organizations, including the Nationalist Youth Alliance, are subsidized with German funds.

Argentines as a whole refuse to work up any bellicose enthusiasm about the islands. They point out that the Government sends its annual protest to the British Government and, in signing all international agreements involving continental geography, such as that relating to the "safety belt" in the Panama Conference, makes the necessary reservations. There is a deep-seated conviction that the problem will be solved at a proper time and in a proper way, but there is no intention to precipitate the issue to the prejudice of Anglo-Argentine friendship.

Town Hall, Noted Radio Hit, Began With Women in 1894

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Town Hall, with headquarters at 123 West Forty-third Street, is celebrating its forty-fifth anniversary today.

The League for Political Education, now known as Town Hall, was established in 1894 by six prominent New York women who had met in the home of Mrs. Henry M. Sanders to discuss their defeat for equal suffrage at the hands of the Constitutional Convention of the State of New York.

The six founders of the League, who were later identified with the fight for women's votes, were Eleanor Butler Sanders, Catherine A. B. Abbe, Lucia Gilbert Runkle, Lee Wood Haggin, Adele M. Fielde and Mary Putnam Jacobi.

Town Hall outgrew Mrs. Sanders' drawing-room, moved to a $40-a-month cubby-hole office, small auditoriums, theaters and Aeolian and Carnegie Halls to its present building just off Times Square.

In 1935 George V. Denny Jr., President of the Town Hall and at that time Associate Director of the League, conceived the idea of taking the old New England town meeting and streamlining it for radio, so that the Nation as a whole could hear both sides of vital, controversial questions. This was the genesis of "America's Town Meeting of the Air," which is radiocast over 84 stations of the National Broadcasting Company every Thursday night for 26 weeks each year in addition to four short-wave stations relaying it to foreign countries.

On Jan. 4, 1938, the name of the League for Political Education was dropped for that of The Town Hall, Inc., Mr. Denny became President and Dr. Arthur E. Bestor, Chairman of the Board.

As Town Hall celebrated its forty-fifth anniversary this week, a principal activity of the organization—its lecture division—began its forty-sixth season of lecture discussions on foreign affairs, domestic issues, arts, literature and science. Among those to be heard this season will be Thomas Mann, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Carl Sandburg, Eve Curie, Norman Thomas, Alfred Duff Cooper, Orson Welles, Hendrik W. Van Loon, Hugh Gibson and William Lyon Phelps.

Swedish Buying In U. S. Declared For Nation's Use

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sweden's increased purchases in the United States are going for her own use and are not being reexported to Germany, well-informed Swedish sources say. They pointed out that Sweden's purchases here have not been augmented merely since the European war broke out, but in the first nine months of this year were $16,500,000 higher than in the same 1938 period. Commerce Department figures showed that in September Sweden bought $8,695,000 in American goods, compared with $3,628,000 in September, 1938.

Statistics at the Swedish Legation disclosed that Sweden's exports fell from 216,000,000 crowns (about $51,500,000) in August to 179,000,000 crowns in September. This is a drop of 29 per cent, and is a decline of 15 per cent from September, 1938.

Augmented reports from the United States are accounted for by the dislocation of other normal sources of supplies and by foresighted stepping up of purchases in advance of the war.

North Carolina State Job Service Has Record Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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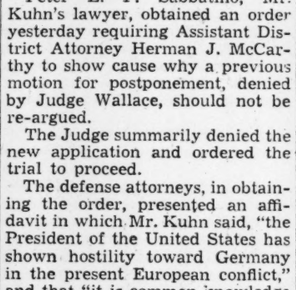

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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Town Hall, Noted Radio Hit, Began With Women in 1894

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

Profit Sharing: Labor Becomes a Partner

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"Current reports of business profits in the United States, following our discussion on Recovery a few days ago, has brought up several questions on profit sharing—so this seems a good moment to take it up. The idea of sharing profits appeals to the generous, humanitarian sense of everyone. Also it is seen as a possible answer to labor and business conflict, if it can be worked out.

"The fact is, quite a few firms practice profit sharing today. Also the United States Congress' monopoly investigating committee is still interested in the subject and spent weeks last year hearing about it from those for and against."

Question: "Could you explain just what profit sharing really means in practice? It sounds good but it might not be as good as it sounds."

Answer: "That friendly but critical approach is most helpful in tackling a problem like this. It is justified by fact—for many extra payment plans are called 'profit sharing,' when they aren't that at all. For instance some firms call the giving of a $10 to $25 bonus at Christmas profit sharing. That's merely paternalism.

"Chief point in any definition of profit sharing is that a profit sharing plan must really provide that what is paid to the workers bears some definite relationship to profits. It works like a partnership, the workers getting more when profits go up and less when profits go down."

Question: "You speak of a partnership. Partners often receive profits in the form of stock or securities. Does that hold true in profit-sharing?"

Answer: "Yes. Some companies share in cash; others as you say. But in either case the payments vary with profits, on a predetermined basis."

Question: "Mr. Hurd, what happens when there aren't any profits?"

Answer: "That's an important point. Without profits there is nothing to share. Now to carry the plan to its ethical and logical conclusion workers should be asked to share losses, as well as profits, with their employers. But employees don't like to sign up for that. Thus unless a company is well-established and shows steady profits, profit sharing hasn't much appeal to the workers. In fact labor has long opposed profit sharing."

Question: "That's most surprising. I should think labor would be just the group to want to share profits. Doesn't it mean an addition to labor's income?"

Answer: "In specific cases labor has approved profit sharing. But as a general thing labor leaders oppose it because a nice question of loyalties is involved. Labor unions depend upon union loyalty for their power. In a profit-sharing enterprise the workers' loyalty would tend to be with the company rather than with the union.

"Now if a labor union was just a company affair that would be all right. But remember that labor gets its power through its collective bargaining ability, through unions which are far bigger than any company, cutting clean across many companies. So loyalty to this large union, devoted to getting the most for labor at large, is more important from the labor leader's point of view that mere loyalty to a company. Thus labor leaders seek any extra profits there may be in the form of regular wage increases."

Question: "What does a company get out of profit sharing—besides being pleased that its workers are better off?"

Answer: "If you have a stake in an enterprise, or in its outcome, you are apt to do better work for that enterprise than if you didn't. The same theory applies to profit-sharing. By giving workers a share in the profits it is hoped they will be more careful, more efficient and take more pride in their work. Also the thought of a coming profit tends to discourage quitting one job to go to another—and one of the costly things in business is the hiring and training of new workers."

Question: "Haven't we forgotten an important point in this discussion—that in our capitalist society profits really belong to the owners of a business? Labor is paid its wage. Profits, if any, rightly belong to those who own the business, the stockholders."

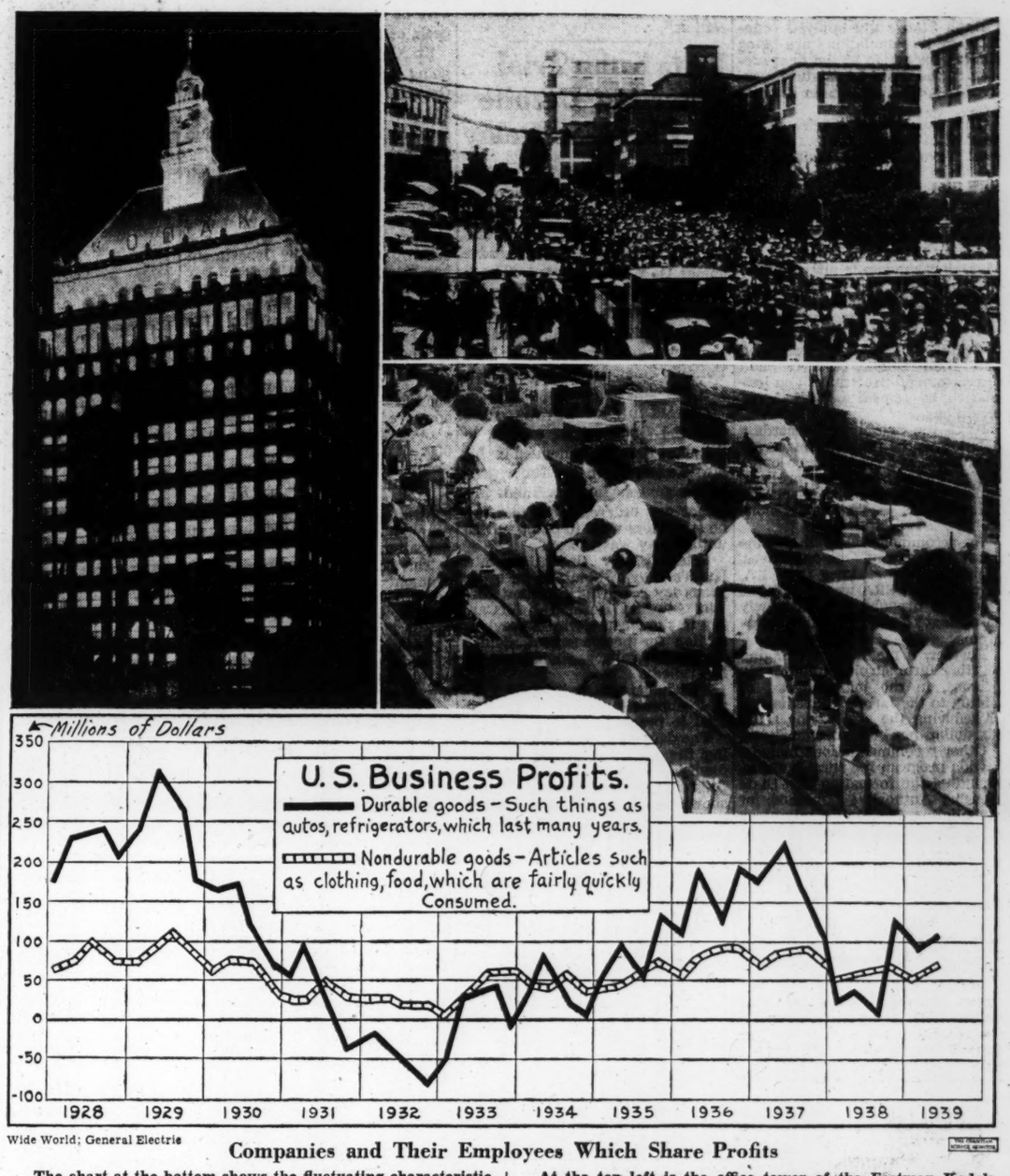
Answer: "Tradition says profits belong to the owners of the capital that takes the risk. Yet while capital may have first claims on profits perhaps, there is justification for giving workers a share in the earnings they helped create. It is often pointed out that if capital takes a risk in a capitalistic society, so does labor take a risk by working for concerns which may fold up."

Question: "Judging from our discussion I should say that profit-sharing has distinct limitations as a program for American industry. Can one generalize as to just what type of business can best adopt it with success?"

Answer: "No definite field of production, or size of concern, has been identified as best suited for profit sharing, in a study made by the National Industrial Conference Board. Perhaps the best-known plan in the United States is that of Proctor and Gamble which has been going strong for 50 years. Then there are Sears Roebuck and Eastman Kodak with fairly successful plans."

And now, for our guest speaker today, we have Neal A. Stanford, a member of the Fireside faculty who has made many interesting contributions to these pages. He has rounded up some special information on this vital subject—on Page 135.

Profit Trends and Profit Sharers



Wide World; General Electric

Companies and Their Employees Which Share Profits

The chart at the bottom shows the fluctuating characteristic of profits in American business. The division between profits of durable goods concerns and nondurable goods concerns indicates that in certain industries where profits fluctuate widely—perhaps going into the red frequently—profit-sharing plans would find it hard sledding.

At the top left is the office tower of the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y. At the top right a view of workers leaving the Bata Shoe Company in Zlin, Czechoslovakia. And below that is a view of workers in the West Lynn plant of General Electric. All three of these companies have been profit sharers.

Profit Sharing: 'An,' Not 'The,' Answer for Business

By Neal A. Stanford

Profit sharing is no American fad. Americans were suddenly confronted with it last session of Congress when a Senate Finance Subcommittee put the subject in the headlines. But the practice itself is really of French origin. The French, it would seem, have a peculiar gift for organizing and instituting progressive social and democratic reforms.

There were isolated cases of profit sharing ventures in European history—even in American history—before the French reformists, following the French Revolution of 1848, consolidated the practice into a real movement. Albert Gallatin, Swiss-born American Secretary of the Treasury under Jefferson and Madison, is credited with instituting a profit sharing scheme in his glass works in 1794. A French insurance company in the 1820's tried sharing its profits with its employees. During the 1830's a few English and Irish farm owners toyed with the profit-sharing idea. But to the French must go the credit for moulding it into a real movement in modern dress. From Paris the idea spread—across the English Channel, across the Rhine, across the Atlantic.

Origin of Plans

Edmé Leclaire, head of a French house painting concern, is considered the father of modern profit sharing. The reasons for his adopting such a plan were about the same as those which prompt employers today to go in for profit sharing. Give the workers some of the profits, he argued, and they will be personally interested in seeing that the concern makes profits. Also a chance to dip into profits will prompt them to economize on materials. It will act as an incentive for them to improve the quality of their work. Since they will be disciplining themselves, they will require less supervision. Costs will go down. Profits will go up. Sharing such profits with the workers—who in a sense created them—therefore seemed entirely logical.

It was logical to Edmé Leclaire back in 1842. But his fellow employers were more than a little skeptical. Even his employees were not so sure it was all above board. They were suspicious.

But when the profits were distributed at the end of the first year, $50 apiece above regular wages, the doubting workmen saw the light. As many such plans since, this first plan was criticized as being exclusive—since it covered only the higher paid workers. Leclaire remedied that by revising his plan. Every employees was given some of the profits—in proportion to his wages.

European Plans

Other French firms tried it. French writers pushed it. French philosophers sponsored it. Still it made little headway in France. By 1889 there were only 120 profit-sharing plans operating in France. By 1924 the number had dropped to 75. Two factors—not always present—seem to be so very essential for its success: the wholehearted support of the plan by both management and labor; and the presence of regular profits that could be shared.

In Germany the system also had its literary promoters. It was also actually applied in certain instances. Perhaps the best known German profit-sharing plan was that adopted by the Zeiss optical works. Yet up to 1921 only 95 profit-sharing plans had been initiated in Germany. Of these, only 29 survived.

In England profit sharing met with greater success than elsewhere in Europe. Still it ran into a lot of trade union opposition—the unions feeling such plans enticed workers to quit their unions. It was also supposed to make them less willing to strike.

In England the plans had a habit of being transformed into co-partnership arrangements. Workers were given stock instead of a share in the profits—the theory being that if they became part owners they would consequently become rugged defenders of capitalism. Profit-sharing schemes in England and Northern Ireland jumped from 125 in 1910 to 279 in 1920; and a decade later rose to 340. But depression years cut the number, so that in 1937 there were only 266 profit-sharing plans in operation.

Other European countries have seen attempts at profit sharing; a few in Italy, some in Holland, the Bata Shoe Company in Czechoslovakia.

In Europe the presence of profit-sharing devices was generally due to some urge for social reform. In the United States the appearance of profit-sharing plans was rather inspired by employers. Labor unrest in the 1870's and '80's stirred employers to search for remedies. Profit sharing seemed a possibility. Since then hundreds of firms have tried to get worker co-operation by introducing profit sharing schemes.

U. S. Experience

The majority of them disappeared almost before they were inaugurated. Nevertheless there are still about 700 firms with profit-sharing plans. Some of these have decades of success behind them. Others are products of recovery. Experience would indicate that they are not suitable for all types of business or industries. It also indicates their success is as much dependent on socially-minded employers as on any plan's qualifications. Also, unless profits are fairly steady, profit sharing becomes an anomoly; for unless there are profits there can be no profit sharing. The thought of sharing losses is unacceptable to labor. That accounts for the heavy mortality among profit-sharing plans during depressions.

Profit sharing is no doubt "an" answer to America's social and economic problems; but one cannot say it is "the" answer—and it is only "an" answer under very specific conditions.

A Few Samples of U. S. Profit Sharing

Procter & Gamble

P. & G., which set up its profit sharing plan way back in 1887, for years used to pay a cash dividend twice a year to all its workers earning less than $3,000 a year. Later instead of paying cash, employees were credited for their amounts.

As the plan operates today, the workers contribute 5 per cent of their wages to a central fund and the company adds an approximate 12 per cent. In six years these accumulations are worth in the company's stock a year's salary. From then on the worker gets both dividends on his stock plus a regular and rising bonus that may in 15 years reach 15 per cent. These bonuses are paid regardless of profits.

Westinghouse

The plan in use here, set up in 1936, is both a profit sharing one and a flexible wage one. There is no attempt made, as in many plans, to invest the worker's share of profits for him.

The company averages its earnings over every three months' period and then for every $60,000 of earnings over a fixed $600,000, wages are increased 1 per cent. This "extra" is paid in cash monthly. The plan has the unusual feature that if income declines, wages decline in the same way they go up. But those getting less than $125 a month are not affected. Employees in 1937 picked up an extra $12,000,000 under the plan.

Sears, Roebuck

Sears, Roebuck & Company instituted its profit sharing plan in 1916. The plan provides that all employees with one year's experience contribute 5 per cent of their income (up to $5,000 a year) to a fund to which the company then contributes between 2 and 8 per cent of its profits. This "nest egg" is invested in company stock and held in trust for the employees.

There are about 38,000 workers contributing to the fund. They have already put in about $11,000,000. This, with the company's contributions, has increased the total of these savings to about $43,000,000 in the current market.

Eastman Kodak

Eastman Kodak organized its profit sharing plan in 1912, and has paid its workers a wage dividend every year except 1934. About 90 per cent of the employees get this "extra." It is paid according to the dividends the company pays on the common stock, and in proportion to each worker's earnings for the past five years.

Since its inauguration the plan has paid out about $43,000,000 to the employees, above their regular wages.

General Electric

General Electric's present plan dates from 1934, although from 1916 to 1931 it operated another plan. Workers then, who had had five years' experience, were simply awarded 5 per cent of their annual wage.

The new plan provides that after stockholders get 8 per cent, an eighth of the rest is distributed to the workers getting under $4,000. They can take it in cash or in bonds. In 1937 the company distributed over $5,500,000 under the plan; in 1936, about $3,000,000.

Sheaffer Pen

This company relates its profit sharing plan to employees to its payments to stockholders. For each dollar a stockholder gets, each of the company's 1,300 workers gets in cash a sum equal to 5 per cent of his wages for the last half year. These payments are made just before Christmas and in the summer time just before vacations.

Joslyn Company

This Chicago concern has been operating its profit sharing plan for 19 years. As its originator says, it is trying to make capitalists out of workers, by building up "estates" for them, giving them a voice in management.

All workers with three years' experience and getting under $4,000 a year join the plan. Five per cent of their wages are put into a profit-sharing and saving fund. The company regularly adds 10 per cent of its earnings to the fund—with the condition that it is not to contribute at any time more than four times as much as the workers. With this fund a board of workers and managers buys company stock. Thus the workers become partners in the business and build up considerable "estates" which go to them on retirement.

U. S. Pioneers

America got off to an early start in profit sharing. Here are a number of the first concerns that inaugurated profit sharing schemes in the United States:

1794 Albert Gallatin's glass works.

1869 Brewster & Co., N. Y. carriage builders.

1879 Peace Dale Manufacturing Company of R. I., woolen manufacturing. Plan lasted 11 years, longest to that date. Profit sharing increased earnings of workers 3-5 per cent.

1882 Pillsbury Flour Mills.

1882 Page Belting Company of Concord, N. H.

1886—N. O. Nelson Company of St. Louis. Also shared profits with customers to 1918.

Profit Sharers

A glance at the list of companies which have at one time or another adopted profit sharing plans reveals a wide variety of occupations. Here are lists of a few organizations where such plans are active and where they have become inactive:

Active Plans

1. Elgin Watch Company, 1935
2. General Electric, 1934
3. Hammerhill Paper Company, 1916
4. Sears, Roebuck, 1916
5. Westinghouse Electric, 1936
6. Eastman Kodak, 1912
7. Nunn-Bush Shoe Company, 1917
8. Procter and Gamble, 1887
9. Wilmington Trust Company, 1936
10. Plymouth Cordage, 1912
11. Joslyn Manufacturing Company, 1918
12. Bird & Son, 1926

Inactive Plans

1. Butler Brothers, Chicago, 1920-34
2. Dennison Manufacturing Company, 1919-1930
3. Endicott Johnson, 1919-1928
4. First National Bank, N. Y., 1917-30
5. Inland Steel, 1919-32
6. International Harvester, 1915-24
7. Western Union, 1920-30
8. Boston Consolidated Gas, 1906-30
9. The Emporia Gazette, 1916-27
10. W. Filene's, Boston, 1916-30.

Britain's Experience

Profit sharing plans in Britain as elsewhere have shifted with the changes in business. But Britain's close count of its attempts at profit sharing make the subject there unusually easy to study. Here are a few figures on British plans, their permanency and prominence:

	Plans Started	Discontinued	Active in 1937
1880	35	33	2
1890	80	71	9
1900	78	70	8
1910	85	54	31
1920	164	97	67
1925	127	51	76
1930	86	36	50
1936	24	1	23

Profit-Sharing Strongholds

The various studies of profit sharing plans in the United States never include the same number. For while the number of plans in operation changes continually, students of them never sample the field the same way. In one recent study a breakdown of the location of the 193 plans studied revealed clearly their preponderance in the Northeastern part of the country:

New England	35
Middle Atlantic	53
South Atlantic	12
East North Central	56
West North Central	18
East South Central	6
West South Central	3
Mountain Region	3
Pacific coast states	3

Sinkiang, China: Where 3 Nations Seek Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

China watches intently a new triangular tug-o'-war of diplomacy in Sinkiang, vast inland Province, where Japan, Russia, and Britain are testing their strength. Sinkiang in recent months has become vital to China's defense. Russo-British tension in Sinkiang was described in a previous article. Japan's efforts to close China's back door are told in this article, last of two on Sinkiang.

SHANGHAI — Japanese efforts to cut off China's new supply lines in Sinkiang on the inland route to Russia are complicating a situation already intensified by Soviet-British tension as Moscow openly enters the quest for more influence, power, and possibly territory.

In North Sinkiang, Soviet influence is being challenged by Japanese agents, filtering through the Chinese lines in Inner Mongolia. Japan has been casting covetous glances upon Sinkiang for almost a decade, and just before the outbreak of the current war there was a very active Japanese military mission stationed in Hami.

Busy Importing Arms

Foreign travelers returning from North Sinkiang at the time reported that the mission, which was controlled by the Special Service Section of the Japanese Kwantung Army in Manchukuo, was busily importing arms into the area and distributing them among the Mohammedan malcontents. Smaller missions, usually consisting of one or two officers and a radioman, were also spread over the area, to gather information and foment discontent.

The Marco Polo Bridge clash that set off the present war brought this activity to a sudden end. All the missions were hurriedly withdrawn. Instead, however, the Japanese special service sections in Hsinking and Tientsin began to dispatch to Sinkiang specially trained Chinese and Mohammedan agents, loaded with money, to spy and to seek ways and means of cutting the Russia-China arms route.

A high Chinese official who had recently visited Urumchi (Tikwa) Soviet-controlled part of Sinkiang, claimed that the Tientsin remittances for subversive work in Sinkiang reached $3,000,000, while additional $10,000,000 were said to have been appropriated for the purpose. Scores of Japanese agents —mostly masquerading as traders —were reported to have been arrested with vast sums in their possession. That some of this money reached the right hands was indicated by the arrest and execution of a number of Sinkiang officials, including the Deputy Governor, on charges of conspiring with the Japanese.

Drive Into Mongolia

Simultaneously, with this underground campaign, the Kwantung Army launched a drive deep into Inner Mongolia. The objectives of this thrust were two-fold. On the one hand, the Japanese were seeking to develop a line of defense between the Outer Mongolian Soviet Republic and China, to check the flow of Russian war supplies to the Eighth Route Army (Communist guerillas) in the Northwest.

On the other hand, the wedge was designed to encourage unrest among the millions of Mohammedans inhabiting the barren northwestern provinces of Kansu, Chinghai, Ningsia, and Sinkiang itself. The drive has been stopped east of Wuyuan, a little, dusty town in Suiyuan Province, and the anticipated Mohammedan uprising has not been materialized for reasons which cannot yet be properly assessed.

But Sinkiang looms large in the strategical and economic plans of the Kwantung Army and the General Staff in Tokyo. The puppet regime set up in Inner Mongolia under Prince Teh claims—with a near comical disdain for the factual—sovereignty over Sinkiang.

In Tokyo, hundreds of college students are receiving special training in Sinkiang's main dialects, geography, and problems. Japanese Mohammedans are being sent to Inner Mongolia to await a propitious moment for a "visit" to Sinkiang. The Japanese youth units now being recruited for work in seized territory are officially described as "The Labor Corps for Work in Manchuria, Inner Mongolia, and Sinkiang."

Difficulties on East

On the east, Sinkiang borders with Kansu and the smaller provinces carved out of Suiyuan. These Chinese provinces also furnish Sinkiang with many irritations. To understand why this is so it is necessary to delve into geography.

Sinkiang is China's largest province. It stretches 1,000 miles from north to south and 1,200 miles from east to west. It is so large that it could swallow four Szechwans or eleven Shantungs. Withal, it is very sparsely populated, having but about 3,500,000 inhabitants.

Although of China, Sinkiang has been until lately little known to the Chinese. There have been recurrent reports of Mohammedan revolts, of minor uprisings by White Russian mercenaries, of the slaughter of Chinese refugees from famine-swept Kansu, and of steadily growing Soviet influence. But the points of contact between China proper and its westernmost Province were few, and with the Sinkiang authorities discouraging visits by "aliens," there was little opportunity for securing reliable information.

War Changed All

As in every other part of China, these high walls of isolationism were destroyed by the impact of war. Like Yunnan, Sinkiang suddenly found itself astride one of the life-lines, through which war supplies were pouring into China. Together with the guns and oil, through the open gates of Sinkiang entered a stream of new men, new ideas, and a spirit of affinity with the mother country.

Recent international events, and especially the Anglo-Japanese accord of July 22 giving Japan a firmer grip in North China served to enhance the importance of the route to Russia, and, consequently, of Sinkiang. With its growing importance in national affairs, this Province now tends to come closer within the Chinese orbit.

Students of Chinese history maintain that he who holds Sinkiang controls the Nation. "When Sinkiang was adequately defended," says one writer, "the aliens dared not to descend southward to tend their horses."

On at least two notable occasions —Sung Dynasty (960-1276 A. D.) and Ming Dynasty (1368-1643 A. D.) alien hordes poured into China through unprotected Sinkiang, to drive the Emperors from their capital and to devastate the land.

Important in Diplomacy

Today, there is less danger of an alien invasion through Sinkiang. But contemporary imperial rivalries have made of the Province one of the world's most important political battlegrounds.

Consider Sinkiang's geographical position. On the west, for 2,000 Chinese li, or about 700 miles, its boundary fringes Soviet Turkestan, with its new strategically important Turk-Sib Railway, its new military bases, its vast expanse of new cotton plantations.

On the south, lies Tibet, where Chinese, British, and Russian agents are fighting for the control of the "roof of the world." From Tibet and India British politiacl agents are branching out into Southern Sinkiang, into such cities as Kashgar, Yarkand, and Khotan.

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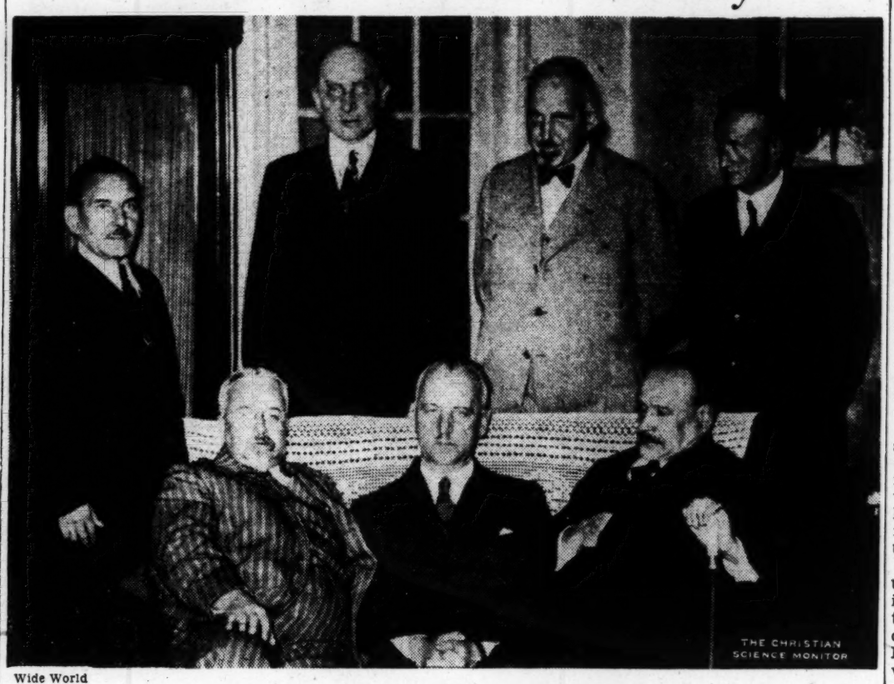


Wide World

First Meeting of Polish Leaders in Paris

Seated (left to right): Stanislau Stronski, Vice-President of the Cabinet; Gen. Wladislau Sikorsky, President and War Minister; Gen. Joseph Haller. Standing: Jan Standzyk, Social Insurance Minister; August Zaleski, Foreign Minister M. Lados, M. Strasburger, General Secretary of State.

Turk Pact Vote Seen as Friendly Gesture to Soviet

ANKARA, Turkey, Nov. 9 (AP)—Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu interpreted the National Assembly's unanimous ratification yesterday of Turkey's mutual-assistance pact with France and Great Britain as a "mark of friendship toward Russia."

The Turkish Foreign Minister asserted there was nothing in the pact which could involve Turkey and Russia in war, but he did not mention the breakdown of Moscow negotiations for a new agreement with that State.

[An annex to the treaty provides that it shall not obligate Turkey to go to war against Russia.]

Reliable Turkish sources said that before his Assembly speech Mr. Saracoglu had privately assured deputies that Turkey would continue to resist a Soviet demand for restricting the Dardanelles to warships of Black Sea powers—thereby barring French and British fleets from helping Rumania.

At the same time the newspaper Akcham reported that the Government had decided to demobilize all reservists called for emergency training service since outbreak of the European war.

Japanese Admit Downing Plane

HONG KONG (AP)—An official Japanese statement Nov. 9 confirmed that machinegun fire from Japanese naval planes had forced the British Imperial Airways Liner Dardanus to land at Waichow Island Nov. 7, but said the liner flew over prohibited territory and did not maintain the prescribed altitude.

It said the only damage was a punctured tire but that the passengers were remaining at Waichow, off the South China Coast, pending clarification of the incident.

British officials, who were investigating, listed a Puerto Rican, two Britons, a Norwegian and an Iranian as passengers of the plane, en route from Hong Kong to Hanoi, French Indo-China.

Legion Spokesman Hits at Communism

INDIANAPOLIS (AP)—A spokesman for the American Legion said Nov. 8 that the "brazen effrontery" of Earl Browder, Communist leader, in a recent address at Boston "brings into the open the aims of the Communist Party in the United States.

"The American Legion has always charged that Communism is an international effort to subvert and overthrow the principles upon which this nation was founded," Homer L. Chaillaux, Americanism Director of the Legion, said in a statement.

Mr. Browder's speech, Mr. Chaillaux added, "serves to emphasize the reason that led the twenty-first annual convention of the American Legion, recently held at Chicago, to call for legislation to outlaw the Communist Party."

Reich Minister to Ecuador Protests Attack on Hitler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUITO, Ecuador—The Ecuadorean Government's promptness in recognizing the new Polish Regime in Paris and constant press attacks on German policy have not pleased Dr. Eugen Klee, local representative of the Reich. The Minister has taken exception to personal criticism of Reichsführer Hitler.

In protesting to the Foreign Ministry, Dr. Klee referred to articles in several newspapers but mentioned El Telegrafo of Guayaquil in particular. He recognized that there is freedom of the press in Ecuador but complained of "gross epithets and insults" leveled at Herr Hitler who, as head of a State in friendly relationships with Ecuador, should be exempt from personal attacks. The diplomat also complained of "strong comment."

Criticism of Nazis

The Minister said that German diplomats are accustomed to reading severe criticism of the Nazi Regime and of the present system in Germany. Dr. Klee only asked for more courteous treatment of Herr Hitler.

Official reaction to this protest is not yet apparent and it is doubted whether there will be any formal reply. Ecuadoreans, however, attach significance to the emphasis of a statement by the Foreign Ministry that this country can not recognize the absorption of Poland by Germany.

El Telegrafo, as the newspaper specifically mentioned by the German Minister, replied that the main difficulty arises because the forefinger of world opinion is pointed accusingly at Naziism as responsible for the European tragedy and especially at Herr Hitler as the supreme authority of this regime.

Difficult to Discriminate

It said that Herr Hitler dominates Nazi agents so that it is "little less than impossible to discriminate between the collective guilt of Naziism and the individual guilt of Hitler." Commentators will abide by the rules of dignified moderation, it added, but there will be energetic treatment of "fatal deliberations" and the calendar of Nazi aggression.

El Telegrafo declared that all classes of foreigners who arrive in the Americas from Europe are surprised by the atmosphere of liberty in this continent.

Canada Plans Against Strikes

OTTAWA (CP) — Conciliation machinery set up under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act has been made applicable to any differences which may arise between workers and employers engaged on war work, Labor Minister Norman McLarty announced Nov. 7.

The necessary order in Council has been passed under the War Measures Act extending the scope of the Act to cover munitions, war supplies and defense projects.

Purpose of the order is to provide means for adjustment of disputes in all essential war activities and thus avoid strikes and lockout to help assure maximum production of war necessities.

Ordinarily, provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act apply only to difficulties arising in mines and certain public utility industries including transportation and communication.

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act provides machinery for the establishment of boards of conciliation and investigation on application of either party to a dispute.

The Department of Labor endeavors through its conciliation service to effect a settlement.

If these efforts fail, the Minister then establishes a board, on which employers and employees each name a representative.

These two board members confer on the choice of a third member who is chairman of the board. If they fail to agree on a selection, appointment of a chairman is made by the Minister.

Canada Postpones Press Conference

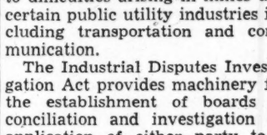
TORONTO (CP)—The Sixth Imperial Press Conference, which was to have been held in Ottawa during the week of August 5 next, has been postponed because of the war.

The last Imperial Press Conference held in Canada was in 1920 and this meeting was one postponed from 1915 because of the World War.

Latvia Internes German Fliers

RIGA, Latvia (AP)—Four German flyers, rescued by fishermen after their bombing plane came down in the Baltic Sea near Leipaja (Libau) Nov. 8, were interned today by the Latvian Government. The plane was towed into Leipaja.

DEDICATION



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Belgium Launches Trade Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—The Belgian Government, in co-operation with banking and trade representatives, recently launched a far-reaching program designed to reorient trade and industry to a working basis within the framework of the country's neutrality.

As a result of the initial disruption of business caused by the outbreak of war, industry and trade became disorganized through the temporary or final stoppage of some firms, through the mobilization of business chiefs and their staffs, and the requisitioning of material, as well as through difficulties as regards payment and credits.

Although present steps are designed to counteract credit difficulties, the important question demanding settlement are the provisions of raw materials for Belgian industry and the trade relations which may be possible under the new circumstances.

One of the first steps in stepping up raw material supplies was taken in the coal industry, where, with the object of increasing, at all costs, the output of pit-coal, the Belgian Government is conferring with representatives of the coal-mining industry.

For Belgium, coal is an excellent medium of international exchange, but the labor question is acute, and will have to be solved if Belgium is to exchnage coal for other goods abroad. Many miners have been mobilized. This does not apply only to Belgians. In the mines there are about 10,000 Polish miners, most of whom are skilled coal-diggers. The Polish Government in France has ordered mobilization of subjects still in Belgium, and every day about 400 of them have been leaving the country for France.

Owing to the mobilization, coal-mining suffered a fall of about 20 per cent in production, but improvement is already noticeable and it is expected that a more than average activity will soon develop itself.

The Ministry of Employment is considering means of inducing miners who have taken up other occupations, or older men still capable of working, to return to the mines.

Increase of unemployment by 25 per cent and a decrease of car loadings by 25 per cent in September marked the decline of business life in Belgium as a result of the war.

In circles such as the Comité Central Industriel and the Flemish Economic Union, the future is regarded calmly, and even with some self-confidence. This does not imply that any one expects marvels, nor even an increase in prosperity; but there is a feeling of content so long as it is possible to carry on.

In the textile industry, prospects are encouraging. In the home market a slight reaction is noticeable, and this reaction is due to the fact that stores have been laid in with a view to a possible rise in prices and a scarcity of supplies. Yet the textile industry disposes of considerable stocks, and the fact that the belligerent countries need supplies for their armies presents a favorable outlook. In Belgium the national defense absorbs, likewise, a part of the production. The question of credit also plays an important part. Some industrialists experience difficulties owing to the fact that debts cannot be claimed and collected quickly abroad, and that, on the other hand, transactions are annulled. The fluctuation of price in raw materials will also operate oppressively on the closing of fresh transactions.

There is increased activity in the metal industry. The greatest difficulty is the supply of ore, but probably it will still be possible to get this from the fields of Alsace. Meanwhile there is work going on in the metal industry and there is a large demand for machines.

Quarries and the cement industry are suffering most from the fact that mobilization has disturbed industry and that public works have been shelved. But negotiations are going on with a view to mitigating the difficulties.

There is activity in the leather trade, even though it is not up to the normal level. A part of the production is absorbed by the needs of the armed forces, and foreign demand will mean fresh orders.

The situation in the printing trade is not desperate. There will be as much work as the supply of paper will allow.

The trade in woven and knitted stuffs is more active in consequence of the great home demand, and it will also probably find an outlet abroad when the home demand is satisfied.

Rancheritas Gallop Off on 4-Day Trek

PALM SPRINGS, Calif. (AP)—Thirty-five hi-yi-yipping members of this resort's feminine social set mounted Western ponies and galloped away on a four-day trek across the wastelands into the nearby mountains.

The women rode Western-saddle, dressed in cowgirl costume, and were armed with lipstick and powder puff.

The group, styled Vaqueros y Rancheritas, decided on the rigorous jaunt to duplicate the recent ride of the masculine set, the Vaqueros del Desierto. Mrs. William Gargan and Mrs. Frank Morgan, wives of the movie actors, got up the idea.

One man, handy with horses and the like, went along.

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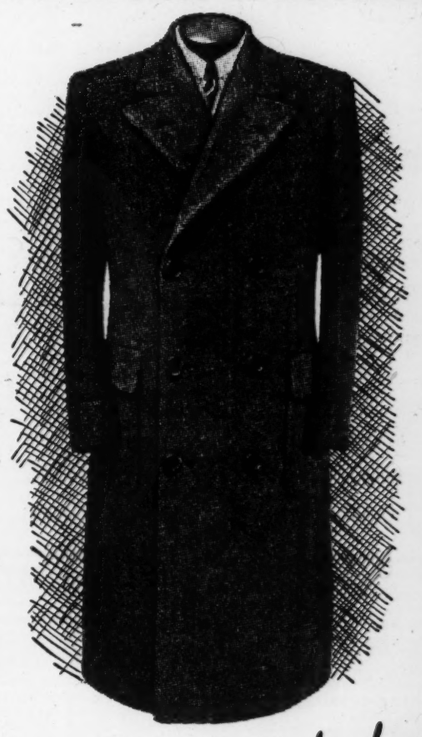

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Germans Coming 'Home,' Jews in Exit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Nov. 9—Two major movements of population are under way in Germany as the result of Reichsführer Hitler's plan to repatriate Germans from the Baltic. The Germans are moving in. And to make way for them, the Jews are being moved out.

Under the pressure of finding living space for Germans from the Baltic, Jews in considerable numbers already are being moved into Lublin district of Poland. Two streams are in motion. In the south contingents start from Vienna and that vicinity. Some Czech Jews are being concentrated at Märisch Ostrau, and more Czech and Polish Jews at Katowice across the border. From there they proceed toward Lublin.

In the north so far as ascertainable, the movement is limited to the Corridor whence contingents proceed to the same destination. The total number moved is unobtainable, but it is learned that up to a week ago 3,000 had been moved from Vienna and 1,000 from Märisch Ostrau. Arrivals in the Lublin district are rumored in some quarters to be as high as 22,000, but this probably is excessive by a wide margin.

The actual detraining point of most emigrees is not Lublin itself but Nisko. Serious overcrowding is reported and some trains are said to have been unloaded in the country where no facilities whatever have been prepared for lodging or feeding, but this is unconfirmed.

Polish Jews in Plight

The movement of additional Jews into Poland complicates the already desperate plight of the Jews there. The German Government is feeding only Germans and Poles. In Warsaw the Nazi relief organization is doing efficient and splendid work in feeding persons in these categories, but any aid to Jews is absolutely prohibited. As a result nearly 300,000 Jews in Warsaw are dependent on exclusively outside help.

So far this consists of aid from the American Joint Distribution Committee which is providing daily rations for 12,000. Officials of the Polish Relief Commission have left Berlin for Warsaw to arrange for reopening the normal flow of American remittances to Poland, but as yet is playing no part in meeting the emergency feeding problem among the teeming Jewish population.

With living conditions for the Jews in Poland already desperate, the Jewish community here feels that all tribulations to date would be child's play in comparison to their future sufferings if they are forced by the closing doors of emigration westward to go to Poland. Added to this, a large proportion of the German Jews look upon Poland as a land of bondage from which they have escaped in a new pilgrimage to a new promised land. Poland therefore means to them retrogression, abandonment of hope, and a return to bondage.

Appeal Made to Americans

It is circumstances of this character that have led Jewish leaders to cable Washington and New York beeseeching aid as nearly half a million Jews remaining in Germany, Austria, and Czechoslovakia see their hopes of reaching America transformed into the dismal prospect of life in the crowded but economically barren depths of Poland.

The Jewish leaders have sought the intercession of Myron C. Taylor, American delegate on the Intergovernmental Committee, with the American Government to at least have Jews in Germany given preferential admittance to the United States over those who are in England, France, and other European countries of refuge awaiting admission. They have also sought the support of their New York co-religionists in an appeal to Washington. But so far they have been told only that the request has been taken under consideration.

American Quota Watched

While prominent Jews here are realistic enough to appreciate that there is no chance of changing the American immigration quota, they do feel that preference for American admission might be given to Jews still in Germany.

Every time an American quota number is given to a German Jew now in England, for example, it is argued here that one German Jew should be relegated to Poland, whereas if that number is granted to a Jew still in Germany, that means that two Jews escape Poland, since a Jew in England at least is not destined to return to Poland.

But the fact is that England, France, Belgium and the Netherlands are all expecting America to relieve them at once of Jews accepted temporarily but who are decidedly unwanted under war conditions. It means that Jews here in appealing to Washington are in competition with the British and French Ambassadors, with any chance of success probably far less than is realized here. This rivalry for American immigration quota numbers, combined with other European factors inevitable in wartime, is rapidly drying up the outflow of Jews westward from Germany, thereby depriving German Jews of any alternative but Poland.

Jewish Area Undecided

There remain today about 220,000 Jews in the old Reich, of whom 160,000 are considered exportable. About 60,000 remain in Austria, 1,600 in the Sudetenland, and 180,000 in the Protectorate, making a total of nearly 500,000. The German Government presumably intends ultimately to export the bulk of them either outside the countries or in the Jewish reservation in Poland.

No information is available yet as to the exact boundaries of the projected Jewish area. It is doubtful whether the Government has yet brought plans to a detailed stage. But it is obvious that the German Government considers itself unable to defer the movement of Jews to Poland—for the development of large-scale settlement plans are under consideration by the Intergovernment Committee in such areas as the Dominican Republic, British Guiana, and the Philippines.

Britain Offers Aid To Polish Refugees

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 9

The British Government has offered $400,000 to aid 120,000 Polish refugees in Hungary and Rumania.

The announcement was made in Parliament by Viscount Halifax, Foreign Minister.

Nazis in Americas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

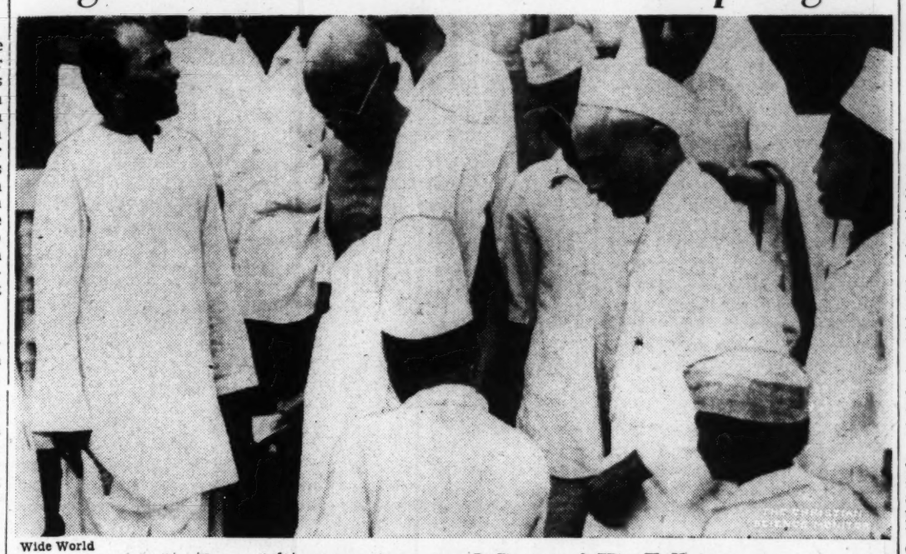
LIMA, Peru—Dealing editorially with the German decision to repatriate its scattered racial minorities in Europe, La Cronica, newspaper here suggested that the Reich should adopt a similar policy in the Americas. It considered German communities in South America as a peril to the countries where they exist.

The newspaper was surprised that the German Government, which always had exhibited as much solicitude for Germans in the Americas as for those disseminated throughout Europe, should not devote its thoughts toward their reintegration in the Fatherland. It indicated that many elements in these communities, while sympathizing with the Nazi ideal of racial integrity, found it difficult to co-operate with Nazi policy because of the opposed stand of American peoples.

What would happen, the newspaper asked, if the thesis of "vital space" and minority rights triumphed? Wound not the annexationist desire spread to all these countries with a strong concentration of German citizens, who would be considered part of the Reich?

La Cronica was of the opinion that the conflict between Hitlerism and the European democratic powers had no geographical limitations. Spiritually, it said, the war extends throughout the whole world.

Again India's Hero Enters World Spotlight



Wide World

Leader of Ancient Cause and Some of His Followers

Mohandas K. Gandhi (chest bare) shown going out for a walk recently after a long session with the War Subcommittee of the All-India Congress Committee held at Birla House in Delhi. Mr. Gandhi has now voiced the demand for an immediate recognition of Indian claims for "freedom" from Britain.

'Freedom' Demand by Gandhi Stirs Britain's Indian Problem

BOMBAY, Nov. 9 (AP)—A strongly worded demand for India's political freedom, delivered by Mohandas K. Ganhdi, added new problems to Indian unrest which Britain has been trying to subdue pending the end of the European war.

Rejecting the British contention that India must achieve unity before acquiring Dominion status, the Hindu Nationalist leader declared at Wardha that only through "freedom from bondage" can his people solve their internal problems.

"Once a declaration to free India, not in easy stages but at once, is made," Mr. Gandhi said, "an interim solution will be found easy. The protection of the rights of minorities will then become simple."

He added that "if the time has not yet come for acceptance of the fundamental truth, I would suggest that a further effort to reach a solution be suspended."

The utterance brought no immediate reply from the British Viceroy, the Marquis of Linlithgow, who had announced Sunday that he would continue his efforts to reconcile differences between Mr. Gandhi's dominant all-India Congress Party, the Moslem League and the Indian Princes.

Lord Linlithgow has been seeking to reform Indian Governments which resigned in six Provinces in protests against Britain's present refusal to consider demands for Dominion status.

[The Provinces in which the Congress Ministries have resigned are Madras, Bombay, Bihar, Orissa, the United Provinces, and the Northwest Frontier Province.]

The Viceroy disclosed he had offered Cabinet posts to members of the opposing factions, but had met with refusal.

Epic of German Raider In World War Recalled

By the Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—Foreign naval experts expressed belief today that the presence of three speedy British cruisers in Argentine waters indicated reinforcements had been sent in an effort to run down the German pocket battleship Admiral Scheer, credited generally with sinking the British merchantman Clement off the Brazilian coast, Sept. 30.

Twenty-five years ago today the German commerce raider, Emden, was destroyed in a battle in the Indian Ocean by the Australian cruiser, Sydney, marking the end of one of the most romantic chapters of sea warfare in the World War.

Before the Emden's flag was hauled down it had, in less than 100 days, captured or sunk 27 vessels and eluded a close hunt by men-of-war of Great Britain, France, Japan, and Russia. At one time 19 Allied war craft were in the chase.

The Emden's raids cost Indian and Far Eastern merchants a loss of $11,000,000, but not a single fatality was reported in all the sinkings of merchantmen.

The Emden was only of 3,600 tons displacement, armed with ten 4.1 and eight 5-pounder guns. It had two submerged torpedo tubes. Its speed was 25 knots; its coal capacity 900 tons. The crew numbered 361.

When the World War broke out the Emden was near its base at Tsingtao, in the German-leased territory of Kiachow, Ghina. On Aug. 6, 1914, it slipped out of the harbor past the British patrol and made its first capture, a Russian vessel, bringing the prize back to port.

Detached From Fleet

Six days later, the Emden joined the German Asiatic squadron off Quelpart Island, and Capt. Karl von Mueller's ship was detached to destroy commerce on Aug. 13.

A false fourth smokestack was constructed so that the raider then resembled the British cruiser, Yarmouth, and, when occasion suited, it flew the British flag.

For a month nothing was heard from the ship, and then it was in the Bay of Bengal, 4,000 miles away.

On Sept. 16, the British steamer Kabinga arrived at Calcutta with the crews of five other British steamers that had been sunk between Sept. 10 and 14.

Three British cruisers and three French destroyers were sent in pursuit. A few days later the British steamer, Clan Matheson, was sunk off the mouth of the Rangoon River. A Japanese cruiser now joined in the search.

Doubling back across the Bay of Bengal, the Emden next appeared off the Harbor at Madras, in British India, on the night of Sept. 22. Turning its searchlights on the large oil tanks, it opened fire and they were soon burning fiercely. The Emden turned to sea and disappeared. The damage amounted to more than $100,000.

Down the coast the Emden sailed, next appearing off Pondicherry on Sept. 24, having captured and sunk five more British steamers. Now a Russian cruiser had joined the hunt.

Patrols Ceylon Routes

But the Emden switched over to the busy trade routes near Ceylon. By Sept. 27 it had sunk five more British steamers and captured a collier with 7,000 tons of Welsh coal.

Between Oct. 15 and 19 the Emden appeared off the Laccadive Islands, where it sank five steamers and a dredger and captured another collier.

By this time two more Japanese cruisers and a Russian cruiser joined in the search. The Emden next showed up at the fortified harbor of Penang, in the Straits Settlements, on Oct. 29, for its most audacious undertaking of all.

The Russian cruiser Jemtchug was lying at anchor at dawn. Its watch spied a warcraft coming in, but paid no great heed because it looked like the British cruiser Yarmouth, which had a berth adjoining. The Yarmouth had been at sea in the group searching for the Emden.

Steadily, the supposed Yarmouth came alongside the Jemtchug's beam, barely 300 yards away. Suddenly, the German ensign broke into the breeze, and a broadside salvo of guns caused the Russian ship immediately to sink. Just to make sure, the Emden fired two torpedoes.

Turning to sea, the Emden ran across the French destroyer, Mousquet, and sank it. The whole affair lasted 20 minutes.

Then the enraged Allied warcraft, now numbering 19, redoubled their hunt, but the Emden vanished.

Disguise Fails

At daylight, Nov. 9, the ship ran into the harbor on South Keeling Island in the Cocos group. It still had its dummy funnel, but now its disguise was well established. No sooner was it sighted by the British radio station when word was flashed through the air and the powerful cruiser, Sydney, was dispatched and it succeeded in meeting the German raider.

The Australian had a two-knots advantage and its six-inch guns outmatched the German's 4.1 pounders.

Captain von Mueller ran his ship on a reef on North Keeling Island. Burning steadily, but three broadsides from the Sydney reduced the Emden to a mass of blackened and twisted steel; then the flag came down.

Hitler Declares Germany Prepared for Five-Year War

MUNICH, Nov. 9 (AP)—Adolf Hitler last night hinted that Germany envisaged the possibility of a five-year war and was prepared for it.

In a 58-minute speech to Nazi veterans celebrating the anniversary of his 1923 Munich beer hall putsch, the Führer gave as Germany's war aims, security for its people and freedom to administer its spheres of influence.

Only one nation can win this war, he said—Germany.

"I am told England is getting ready for a three-year war. I gave Field Marshal Göring the order to get ready for a five-year war, not because I believe it will last that long, but so we are prepared never to capitulate."

"The time of police dictatorship by one nation is over," he declared. "The (present) war broke out only because England wanted it," he said. "If they say they didn't want war and they must make war to end war—why did they start this war?

Demands Share in Resources

"There will be wars so long as good things of the earth are not distributed equitably . . . and voluntarily."

Herr Hitler said that it was not necessary "to share anything with us."

"It would have been enough to restore to us what we had been robbed of."

He said the first World War was not won by England.

"It was won by others. The second world war—this I can solemnly assure you (here he pounded the table in front of him and was rewarded with a long demonstration)—they also will not win.

"This time England finds a different Germany opposing it. Our enemies will soon realize it. We will talk to the English in the language they surely understand. We are only sorry that France has linked her fate with Britain. I consider the understanding with Russia as a triumph of common sense. We have agreed not to do the favor the second time to the gentlemen of London and Paris of fighting each other.

Not the Old Germany

"So we are at the historic crossing of the roads. Germany has changed completely. Germany of 1939, 1940, 1941 and possibly 1942 isn't the same as in 1914. Today we Nazis have the powers in our hands. This war will be easier than that of 1914. We are prepared economically this time. . . . We have developed all our possibilities and resources. Neither militarily nor economically can we be defeated. Only one can be victor and that is ourselves."

Herr Hitler declared that "there were more suicides in Germany in the two years after the war than Americans who died on the Western Front."

After again excoriating the Versailles Treaty and Germany's World War enemies, he said, "let it be admitted, however, that there are two Englands. Representatives of that other England, which we have been looking for, have been made mute.

"How we tried to come in contact with that other England."

Turning to more recent events Herr Hitler cried:

"Do not let our enemies talk about Poland. It shows how little the English care about other peoples. If they had, they should have declared war on the Soviets"—who shared in the partition of Poland with Germany.

"The British soon changed their war aims and now they are looking for whoever will go along with them. The slogans are the same always. Supposing the British had inaugurated their crusade by proclaiming the liberty of 350,000,000 Indians. How we would have looked up to England."

'Junior Police' Aid Juvenile Law Keeping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOMEWOOD, Ala.—Police of this suburb of Birmingham have enlisted the enthusiastic support and co-operation of juvenile residents through the establishment of an organization known as the "Honorary Junior Police."

Credit for the plan goes to Mayor Earl Bloom and Police Chief Haynes. The two City officials put the plan in operation the day before Halloween and Halloween night was the lightest in years in destruction of property.

Meetings will be held from time to time, and the boys will be given practical education in "good citizenship."

Later Chief Haynes also plans to have competitive events for his "junior police," and those doing exceptionally well in school and in their "good citizenship" activities will be rewarded with promotions in the ranks by being made sergeants, lieutenants and captains.

Hitler Safe in Berlin After Escaping Bomb

BERLIN, Nov. 9 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler was safe behind the walls of his new chancellery in Berlin today as the Reich's tremendous police power combed the nation for perpetrators of last night's explosion in the Munich Bürgerbrau cellar.

The blast would have buried the Führer under nine feet of debris had he not left the "beer hall" putsch anniversary observance earlier than customary.

The explosion came a few minutes after Herr Hitler had left to entrain for Berlin and killed seven of his veteran followers and wounded more than 63.

The British Secret Service and Jews were openly charged with an attempt on the Führer but officials said so far there was no trace of persons directly responsible for what "must have been a long and carefully planned attempt."

The original reward of 500,000 marks (nominally $200,000) for information leading to seizure of the guilty was increased today to 600,000 marks by an anonymous additional offer.

High Nazis Reported Safe

None of the high Nazi officials who accompanied Hitler to Munich for the annual celebration were reported among the casualties.

The blast occurred just 11 minutes after Herr Hitler had left the hall, officials said. He finished delivering his speech, in which he attacked Great Britain and asserted the war would go on, at 9:05 p. m. (3:05 p. m. E. S. T.), and left at 9:10 p. m.

The explosion, which tore loose the rafters and felled a large column immediately behind the rostrum, occurred at 9:21 p. m.

[British official sources scoffed at charges that the British secret service and Jews were responsible and a spokesman declared: "Doubtless the gentlemen who engineered the Reichstag fire of 1933 know how to do these things."

In Paris, French diplomatic circles said they interpreted the incident as indicating a split in the Nazi Party over Germany's new partnership with Soviet Russia.]

Herr Hitler arrived in Berlin by train at 10:30 a. m. today (4:30 a. m., E. S. T.), and was met at Anhalter Station by Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Göring and Dr. Hans Heinrich Lammers, liaison officer between the Wartime Ministerial Council and the Fuehrer.

They drove immediately to the Chancellery, where a conference was held with Col.-Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the high command of armed forces, and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

Wholesale Arrests Expected

It was assumed wholesale arrests were being made by the Gestapo in the Munich Region but officials declined to disclose the number.

The beer hall had been one of the most strictly watched spots in Munich for days and no explanation was offered how a foreigner or conspirator could have entered.

The train that brought the Fuehrer here after the impromptu annual address in which he warned that Germany would "speak the language which England understands," was said to be one of the safest trains ever built.

Technical experts said its padded coaches and steel-shuttered windows could withstand the force of a mine exploded on the tracks.

A semi-official statement said "clues indicate the plot originated abroad" and it was expected, therefore, that Germany's borders would be watched carefully for evidence of intrigue.

The clues were not disclosed. But there were signs that the Gestapo, the Nazi secret police, and the Schutzstaffel, Herr Hitler's black-shirted elite guard, were launching a spy hunt and a drive to wipe out enemies of the Nazi regime in politics and the war.

Official German sources unqualifiedly blamed the explosion on British agents and declared it was provoked by Jews.

Glad He Escaped

ROME, Nov. 9 (AP)—King Victor Emmanuel of Italy and Premier Mussolini today sent congratulations to Reichsführer Hitler for his escape from danger in the Munich explosion.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 9 (AP)—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands sent a message of congratulation to Reichsführer Hitler today on his escape from assassination.

Cincinnati Professors Recorded as Authors

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Evidence that University of Cincinnati professors burned midnight oil while exacting it from their students is given in the annual listing of faculty publications by the campus library.

The listing showed that 375 books and articles appearing in 1938 came from the pens of this school's professors.

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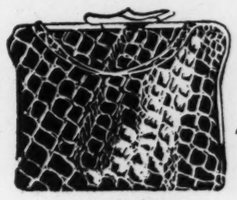

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Other Ship Lines Wait Ruling on Panama Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 — Whether or not the Administration finally permits the United States lines to transfer eight of their vessels to Panamanian registry, the question of lax or rigid construction of the Neutrality Law has now become one of prime importance.

Indications here today are that President Roosevelt and the Commission would like to follow up their tentative approval of the transfer with an official O. K. But they are faced by a substantial national resistance, headed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and including many loyal supporters of the new Neutrality Bill itself.

The Maritime Commission met today, and Admiral Emory S. Land, its Chairman, is expected to survey the whole transfer problem with President Roosevelt. The added delay in reaching any decision in the matter indicates that the public outcry against the transfer has made the Administration consider very seriously this crucial turning-point.

Hull's Prestige Enhanced

There may have to be some awkward back-tracking, but evidence mounts that decision now to permit the transfers would greatly augment public mistrust of President Roosevelt's good faith in administering neutrality. All the party and national harmony build up over the new Neutrality Act might be shattered in a wave of suspicion that every effort would be made to evade the statute. That is the real issue now presented.

Secretary Hull alone among high Administration leaders stood out against the proposition that was half-way to application, and his prestige has risen greatly thereby. Now he is joined by such stalwart New Deal supporters as Senator Sherman Minton of Indiana and Representative Sol Bloom of New York. Under these circumstances, the President seems definitely to be seeking a feasible way out. What it will be has not yet appeared.

If the loopholes in the bill once begin to be used, if the Administration gives the signal for flexible constructions, then the supposedly rigid law may leak like a sieve. While officially only the United States lines have asked to transfer their vessels to neutral registry, it is known that a number of other steamship companies are just waiting for the precedent to do the same thing. Transfers already approved have been confined to tankers and similar craft, and took place some weeks ago, before the present controversy arose.

Some published estimates have said that as many as 70 ships might be transferred to neutral registry, and that figure is an approximation of the number of American vessels that would be hit by the Neutrality Law. Some of them, no doubt, would change their routes so as to miss the law's application, rather than change their registry.

But if the President through the Maritime Commission decides to permit the transfer, it is clear that numerous other requests will follow and the public reaction will probably intensify. The country will doubtless assume—as some usually faithful Administration supporters have assumed—that the President is driving holes through the law.

There are many possible apertures apart from the shipping transfer. One concerns the delivery of British and French planes across the Atlantic by American pilots. Though at present in violation of at least two sections of the law, the violations might be avoided by use of neutral dummy holding corporations, or by regulations applied by the President permitting the use of American crews as an "exception." The Executive was given authority to make exceptions to the prohibition of American citizens traveling on vessels of belligerent nations, including aircraft, in order to permit newspaper correspondents and other emergency travelers to circulate. Theoretically airplane pilots could be included in the emergency definition.

Combat Area Exemptions

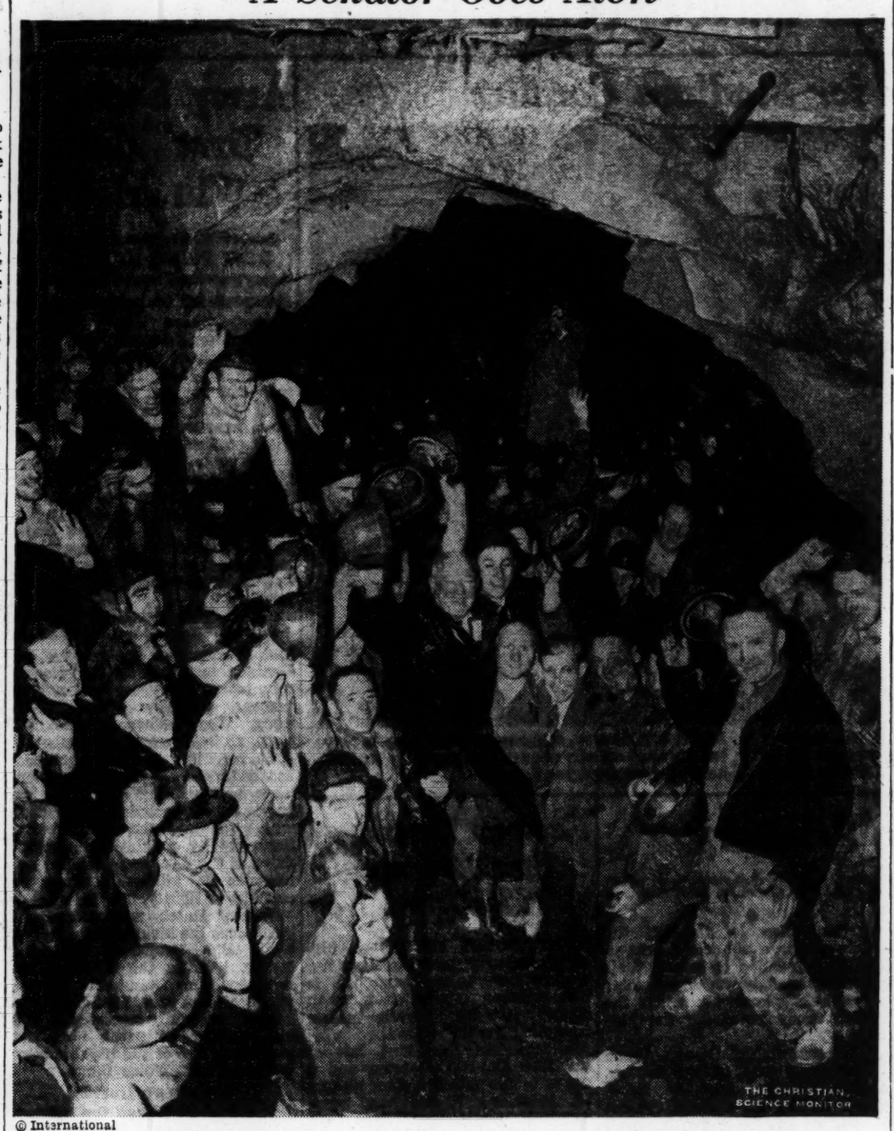
Then there is the question of the combat area, laid down by the President to exempt Bergen, Norway, and everthing south of Spain. These exemptions apparently open the way for considerable transshipment, either through Scandinavia to the Baltic or across the Bay of Biscay from Spain to Britain or France. And the neutrality law omits its former prohibitions on transshipments to belligerents.

Doubtless other potential loopholes, now unsuspected, will appear in the law as time goes on. They will not be loopholes if the Administration adopts a strict construction of the law, as urged by Secretary Hull. But they may well turn into yawning vents if a broad construction of the law is followed.

It is this issue which is today hanging in the balance: Whether or not the Administration will come down on the side of rigid enforcement or eye-winking nullification. Rigid enforcement will bring penalties on various domestic economic interests, such as shipping and maritime labor. But there is considerable sentiment in Congress to compensate those who are hit directly by the law, rather than to permit them to evade its provisions.

In any case, today's decision is critical. It may mean all the difference between a form of neutrality that the nation more or less unitedly will support, or a form that stimulates suspicions and drivs a wide breach between President Roosevelt and many of his former supporters.

A Senator Goes Aloft



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Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York (Center) at Holing of Tunnel

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia pulled the switches that set off the blast of dynamite which blew out the last few feet of rock from the $58,000,000 hole in the ground under the East River for the Queens-Midtown Tunnel. Scene of the blast is in the background. The tunnel to link Long Island and Manhattan Island is expected to be open to traffic in late 1940.

U. S. Pilots Can't Fly Planes to Allies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—Reports that American pilots have been approached and offered substantial sums to fly newly purchased British or French planes across the Atlantic run into the prohibitions of the Neutrality Law.

In its definiations, the Act says that "the term 'vessel' means every description of water craft and aircraft . . ." and in the combat area section, already invoked by the President, it is provided that:

"It shall be unlawful . . . for any citizen of the United States or any American vessel to proceed into or through any such combat areas." The areas defined by the President extend from just south of Bergen, Norway, to the Spanish border.

It is also provided that title to articles, such as aircraft, must pass to some foreign holder before the articles can be exported—thus making certain that the planes in question would be British or French—and that "it shall be unlawful for any citizen of the United States to travel on any vessel of any state named in such proclamation except in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be prescribed."

Unless the President lays down rules and regulations specifically exempting the proposed airplane pilots and crews, it would be impossible for American citizens to fly them across the Atlantic, for two reasons: the planes would be "foreign vessels," and they would enter "combat areas." If the President should lay down exempting regulations, presumably a bigger protest at violation of the intent of the Neutrality Law would arise than has been set up over the question of transferring ships to Panama registry.

Should the executive issue such exempting regulations they would have to apply both to passage on belligerent vessels and to entry into combat areas, or the planes would have to be delivered in Norway or Spain.

Actually, service of American aviators to fly the British and French planes across the Atlantic seems so flagrantly in conflict with the law's intent that it seems scarcely possible, but if the Administration, and the Allies, really set themselves to evade the law, there are ways to do it.

For instance, title for the planes could be transferred to a neutral instead of a belligerent—say to Ireland, or Panama! In that case, the planes could be flown by American aviators along the winter trans-Atlantic route, via Bermuda and the Azores, to Spain. There they could be handed over to other crews for the short and simple flight to the war zone in France. But such open though possibly legal evasions of the law do not seem possible in the present state of public opinion.

More Destroyers Join Coast Patrol

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy ordered two more World War destroyers placed on the Atlantic neutrality patrol Nov. 8, increasing to more than 80 the warcraft guarding the east coast from European war repercussions.

The two, the McCook and the Herndon, will leave the idle "back channel" fleet at Philadelphia. The order was one of several Navy developments.

Officers were detailed to a new oil supply ship, the Platte, purchased from the Maritime Commission.

Preparations went forward to speed construction of hangars and other aircraft facilities at nine points along the coast and in the Caribbean where planes will be based to reinforce the patrol from the air.

Authoritative quarters reported the Navy hoped to complete by spring hangars at these points:

Squantum and Chatham, Mass.; Quonsett Point, R. I.; Floyd Bennett Field, N. Y.; Jacksonville, Banana River and Key West, Fla.; Guantanamo, Cuba; and San Juan, Puerto Rico.

U. S. to Allow Armed Cargo Ships to Dock

WASHINGTON, Nov 9 (AP)—The Administration has decided not to close United States ports to armed merchantmen of the belligerents provided the arms carried are for defensive purposes only.

Last Saturday, the President, invoking powers granted by the Neutrality Act, barred belligerent submarines from American ports and territorial waters, but did not bring into play similar powers relating to merchantmen. The Administration's policy toward armed merchantmen therefore will be the following:

A belligerent merchantman is not a warship if it is armed defensively. International law sanctions this view. A merchantman is armed defensively if:

1. It carries no more than four six-inch guns.
2. The guns are mounted in the stern.
3. There has been no strengthening of the lateral decks.
4. There are no circumstances to indicate the ship has been acting as a raider.

American port authorities already are examining ships coming into United States ports, to see that they conform to these rules. If they find any that do not, they must inform the Treasury Department or Maritime Commission, which will notify the State Department. So far no such notification has come in.

The considerations which have buttressed the Administration's decision not to bar armed merchantmen are principally these:

One of the objections raised to armed merchantmen in the past has been that submarines might possibly attack them without warning, knowing them to be armed, so that the lives of American citizens traveling aboard them might be endangered. If armed merchantmen came into American ports Americans would be likely to travel upon them. But the Neutrality Act, as well as the Act it superseded, makes it unlawful for Americans to travel on belligerent ships, armed or unarmed, in certain areas.

Another point revolved around trade. The new Neutrality Act prohibits American ships from carrying anything into ports inside the combat area. Now if armed belligerents were to be refused admission to American ports they might refuse to strip themselves of their armaments in order to come in; they might shun our ports.

Federal Park in Ontario Attracts U. S. Visitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Visitors to Point Pelee National Park in Ontario during August totaled 23,362, of whom 13,912 came from the United States.

Better Juvenile Books Shown In Exhibit of Gentry Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—A finer craftsmanship in books for children is emphasized in an exhibit of the work of Helen Gentry, outstanding printer-designer from the ranks of women. In a display of books, title pages, jacket and binding designs, arrangements of type and illustrations, now at the Architectural League clubhouse, 115 East Fortieth Street, the American Institute of Graphic Arts is showing how artistically even some of the less expensive juvenile books can be made. The show will continue through Nov. 11 and will reopen in Boston on Nov. 15.

Miss Gentry came here from San Francisco in 1935, after a press apprenticeship. She founded Holiday House here.

She wanted to make "good books that, without being either pretty or precious, would make young people unconsciously responsive to taste and type, to space and paper."

"In designing them, Miss Gentry is refocussing eager sensibilities away from current synthetic standards, and transmitting her own cumulative craft heritage," the announcement of the exhibition says.

The exhibit affords a glimpse into the problems of typesetting, layouts and those of getting the artist to use a technique harmonious with the type and page. In the various showcases are books and leaflets in various stages of development, sometimes in a form that was later discarded for the sake of improved appearance.

In some instances, the entire book was designed, set, printed and bound by Miss Gentry. On the whole, more delicacy is shown in type and design than is usually seen in books for children. The femine touch is apparent, but not the "pretty-pretty." To illustrate the care taken with individual subject matter, a small volume of "Rip Van Winkle" is displayed.

"To carry Irving's loving and cheerful feeling for the Dutch of early New York," says an explanatory note, "a sturdy type face and some amusing illustrations in buxom spirit have been used."

A group of "stocking books," most of them inexpensive and appropriate for holiday giving, feature distinguished work in color and design. One of these small volumes has on its cover a "place for a thumb print" in lieu of the usual book plate. Broadsides for the walls of children's rooms are also on view.

There are examples also of finer printing in advertisements, stationery and business circulars. A grocery catalog from Miss Gentry's press takes on a genteel refinement in announcing its various delicacies such as caviar and hors d'oeuvre, with initials done after the manner of the Venetian books of the Renaissance.

Navy Declared To Be Facing Oil Shortage

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rear Admiral H. A. Stuart asserted Nov. 8 that the Navy faced a serious fuel shortage even for peacetime operations.

Admiral Stuart, Director of naval petroleum reserves, told the House oil committee that the Navy's supplies not only were inadequate to keep pace with fleet expansion but that increasing petroleum exports created "'an unhealthy condition" from a National defense standpoint.

He and Col. Harry K. Rutherford, of the War Department, told the committee that combined demands of the War and Navy departments in wartime would be approximately 60,000,000 barrels annually, compared with average peactime consumption of about 10,500,000 barrels.

Ralph J. Watkins, National Resources Planning Board official, warned that unless about 1,000,000 barrels of new oil were discovered annually, the ratio between reserves and consumption would begin declining rapidly.

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Harvard-West Point Game Comes Later Than Usual—Followed Out Youthful Hopes

Both Crimson and Cadets Further Advanced Teams

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Will an Army-Harvard football game be as good in November as it used to be in October?

Football folks say both Army and Harvard are November teams, meaning they do not operate with the desired smoothness until the late Fall month. Usually Harvard's schedule finds the West Point game booked in October when both teams are ironing out the crudities.

Records show that despite the seven successive triumphs of the cadets against the Crimson, the games for the most part have been thrilling, plus the usual parade of the uniformed boys into the stadium. The visitors already have hit one peak in the game against Notre Dame last week and Harvard did some hustling to battle Princeton the same day.

Objective Games Near

Saturday the Crimson hopes to display continued improvement. The Yale game is only two weeks away and that is the objective encounter each year. Army has only Penn State and then engages the Navy in their objective game on December 2. With prospects such as they are, neither team can afford to go backward and should have their best foot forward in this clash.

Coach Dick Harlow of Harvard could glance backward in memory and approach this contest with considerable misgivings. He has what is known as a sophomore team for Saturday, in that so many of the varsity are first-year men and without valuable experience. In 1936, Oct. 14 to be exact, he sent a similar sophomore outfit against the cadets and the final tabulation found the West Pointers winners of the contest 32 to 0.

Sophomores Collapsed

At that time the sophomores at Harvard were looked upon by the general populace as good working material and later they proved to be. In that game, however, after a scoreless first period, the sophomores collapsed and the second parade of the day began with the cadet ball carriers marching toward Harvard's goal line for five touchdowns in three periods.

On that 1936 team were Bobby Green and Don Daughters, Ken Booth and Alex Kevorkian, tackles, Cliff Wilson and Chief Boston, backs, who later turned out to be valuable cogs in the Harlow wheel. They were not ready at that time however, and well might the genial coach reminisce and wonder if the youngsters he is sending against the trained Army forces this Saturday will stand or fall.

One favorable light through that dim past however is that the 1936 Army team probably was a little better outfit than the present machine. Among the individuals that day wearing the Army uniform were Monk Meyer, Jim Craig, Woodrow Wilson, John Ryan, Huey Long, Arpad Kopscak and Jim Schwenk, backs; and John Eriksen, Nils Ohman, Frank Hartline, Jim Isbell and Capt. Woodrow Stromberg, linemen.

There are a few individuals who will play for the Army Saturday who can match these names, but hardly in such quantities. Most outstanding in behalf of the Army this week end are likely to be Capt. Harry Stella, great tackle, Francis Yeager, brilliant end; Art Frontczak, power back; and Johnny Hatch, punter who also tosses most of the forwards.

Preparations have continued steadily in both camps with no mishaps occurring to change plans. Army will start the same line-up as that which faced Notre Dame last Saturday, and Harvard's only problems are good ones—deciding which of two good boys to start at wingback and right end. Jim Devine and Gene Lovett are even in the struggle for the end position and Fran Lee is pressing the veteran Joe Gardella for the wingback post.

Coach Sauer Predicts New Passing Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Nov. 9 — Head Coach George Sauer of the University of New Hampshire today predicted the not too distant adoption of a rule permitting a forward pass thrown from any spot behind the line of scrimmage.

The present rule, which requires a passer to be at least five yards behind the line, has given a great deal of an advantage to the defensive team, the former Nebraska All American and Green Bay Packer pointed out. "Sports followers want a more open game," he said, "and the repealing of the present rule would give the game more aerials."

Chief objection which Sauer voiced concerning the current football law is that it allows the defense to "get set for a pass."

"If a ball carrier could charge up toward the line and then hurl a pass, it would catch the opponents off guard and swing the advantage more in the direction of the offense."

Sauer decried the rules which have placed the defense in a stronger position than the offense. "The trend in attitude is more toward the open offensive as in baseball, rather than toward a slower, defensive game."

Americans Start Hockey Tonight With Canadiens

By the Associated Press

Red Dutton's New York Americans will make the new National Hockey League season official tonight by engaging Montreal's Canadiens at Montreal.

Last of the league to swing into action, the Americans nevertheless don't intend to be last at the other end of the trail and have vowed to start sprinting early.

The Canadiens trailed the league most of last season and even with a new coach and new playing talent were not regarded very highly in pre-season estimates.

But they startled the league Sunday night by thrashing the Chicago Black Hawks 8-2 and now are about to answer the big question of whether this was just a flash in the nets or a real threat to the leaders.

Les Canadiens now are handled by Pete Lepine, one of Montreal's hockey immortals, and he has gathered in such fresh assistance as Marty Barry and Doug Young from Detroit and Ray Getliffe and Charley Sands of the champion Boston Bruins.

Although still predominantly a refuge for veterans, the Americans appear stronger this term than last. The moving of Charlie Conacher from a wing to the defense has strengthened the team at one of its weak spots.

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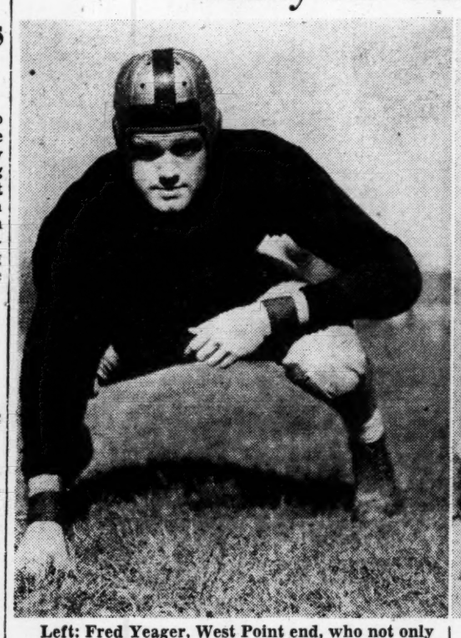
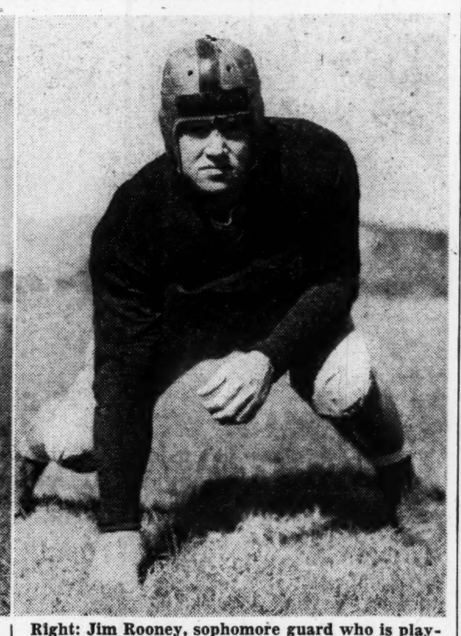
Ready for Stadium Conflict



Left: Fred Yeager, West Point end, who not only stops opponents, but helps the Army attack go by catching passes from teammate Johnny Hatch.



Right: Jim Rooney, sophomore guard who is playing his one and only year of Army varsity football, being a transfer from Loyola.

Big Time Football History One of Varied Enterprises

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—The fact that Pittsburgh's "reformed" Panthers encounter their powerful city rival, Carnegie Tech, this week and the current move at Chicago to do something about the Maroons' futile team, prompts an inquiry into the current doings of other colleges which have gone into and out of big-time football.

Up to this season, Pitt was regarded as a leading proponent of high-pressure football. University officials then decided the tail was beginning to wag the dog and adopted a simon-pure plan that is just going into effect. Most notable results, after the departure of Coach Jock Sutherland, who didn't agree with the authorities, were Pitt's defeats by Duquesne and Fordham.

Pursues Own Course

Meanwhile Carnegie has pursued its own course, neither putting on the highest pressure to obtain good teams nor leaving it off entirely. And the Tartans have lost only a couple of very close games to New York University and Notre Dame, two of the best.

Chicago has traveled an entirely different road and for various reasons, mostly scholastic, has been able to attract few good football players in recent years. So the alumni and students are beginning to wonder if a little "pressure" to bring back some of the glories of the past might not be a good idea.

Eastern football, which has and still does offer a bit of everything in the game, has produced several notable examples of teams that decided the big-time didn't pay. Back in the early 1920's, when Pitt was first beginning to hit the high spots, the Panthers' chief rivals were West Virginia and Washington and Jefferson. The Presidents' great 1921 team went to the Rose Bowl and fought California to a scoreless tie.

Sigh of Relief

W. and J. tried hard to keep that kind of football in a college of about 500 enrollment, but finally retired to the small college field with a sigh of relief. This year the Presidents, playing rivals of their own size, won their first five games before dropping a 24-22 decision to Akron last Saturday. This week they play Bradley Tech at Peoria, Ill., in their big intersectional game. Then they wind up against Lafayette Nov. 18.

Lafayette was another mighty gridiron power of the early '20s' which slid back. The Leopards didn't make any official announcement when they decided to go back to playing students, but their record showed the change. They had some very bad seasons, but have been improving the last few years under Hooks Mylin's coaching and seem satisfied to remain on their own level—that of Rutgers and Lehigh in the "Middle Three."

Violets Continue

A little later New York U., under Chick Meehan's regime, came along to win fame with teams that were rounded up from all quarters, then to abandon the whole idea in a publicized reform. The Violets failed to reform their schedule much, however, and after a couple of years of beatings the student body voted for the big-time again.

This season Mal Stevens' team is definitely one of the eastern powers, beaten only by North Carolina, and the chances are the Violets will draw a crowd as big and enthusiastic as they ever did when they face Missouri's Tigers at the Yankee Stadium Saturday.

Pierce Is Named To Head National Golf Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Harold W. Pierce of The Country Club, Brookline, has been nominated for the presidency of the United States Golf Association, and, as nomination is tantamount to election, will automatically take office following the association's annual meeting in January of next year.

Mr. Pierce has been a member of the association's Executive Committee continuously since October, 1933, at which time he was elected treasurer to fill the vacancy left by Charles H. Sabin. He served as treasurer until January, 1938, when he became a vice-president. Since 1936 he has been Chairman of the Championship Committee.

Harvard Graduate

Graduated from Harvard in 1909 Mr. Pierce has been associated with golf since 1918, when he joined The Country Club. He has been Chairman of the Golf Committee there since 1926, and during the interim has been Secretary and President of the Massachusetts Golf Association and a member of the Executive Committee of the New England Golf Association. In January of this year he was appointed a member of the Massachusetts State Racing Commission.

Only other changes in the list of officers offered by the nominating committee name Morton G. Bogue of New York as vice-president in place of Mr. Pierce, and nominated Francis D. Ouimet of Boston and John H. Ballinger of Seattle, Wash., to Executive Committee, replacing Reid and Paul P. Farrens of Cleveland. Ouimet is a former U. S. open and amateur champion and Walker Cup team captain.

Third Line Vexes Coach Harrington

With the opening game in Boston at the Arena with the Quebec Beavers only two nights away, Coach Hago Harrington of the Olympics is still undecided on his third line. About the only positive spot is right wing, which Bob Jeremiah seems to have clinched by his return to the form he displayed two seasons ago. Center is still a toss-up between Bud Foster of Melrose and Al Carvelli of Cambridge, while left wing will be held down by either Art Smith, veteran defenseman, or Rollie Lamb, the former McGill star.

The first two lines for the Olympics will be the same ones that closed out last year's season. Frankie Spain, Jack Harris, and Paul Guibord are still working as a unit, while Dick Lewis, Gerry Desrosiers, and Cliff Thompson, who were placed together the end of last year, are continuing the fast pace they set. Cliff drove home three goals and received one assist in the two league games played to date, while Lewis and Desrosiers each have scored once. Altogether the O's have scored seven goals.

'Big Boy'

ERICK, Okla., Nov. 9 (AP)—Opponents of Erick High School's football team don't make much headway through the right side of the line.

The reason is Lee White, 320-pound guard. The 18-year-old senior, is six feet three and solidly built.

"Big boy" wears a size 12 shoe, size 50 pants and a 50 jersey.

B. U. to Cincinnati

Boston University's football squad was due to entrain for Cincinnati at Newtonville this afternoon for its game with the University of Cincinnati Saturday. The Terriers' hopes for a victorious trip received a crushing blow when it was learned that because of injuries Center Ray Needham, End Jim McDonald, and Fullback John Wedemeyer would not even make the trip.

The places of these three players, all of whom have figured prominently in the B. U. games to date will be taken by three sophomores, Sid Michaels, George Murphy, and Jim Sullivan, respectively.

Basketball Hysteria

KOKOMO, Ind., Nov. 9 (AP)—The annual season of Indiana Hoosier hysteria (basketball to the 47 other states) can't be far away.

Kokomo fans began lining up at 3 a. m. yesterday outside the high school gymnasium to buy season basketball tickets which didn't go on sale until 7 o'clock last night. Each purchaser is limited to two tickets.

Famous Tennis Star Learning The Hard Way

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP)—A big, blond kid who ranks among the world's best tennis amateurs, is just another muddy face when Navy's varsity eleven starts trampling the "B" squad.

Midshipman Joe Hunt, late of the 1939 Davis Cup team and a pet of tennis galleries since he was 15, is taking it the hard way, minus limelight, these days as a fourth-string "B" squad halfback.

He picked his thankless, anonymous spot himself, risks to his tennis future notwithstanding, and he's stuck to it along with the other nameless workhorses who catch it plenty when the first-string bears down.

Joe got in for two minutes against the Princeton sub-varsity, knocked down a pass on defense and missed another on offense. He played approximately 30 seconds against Pitt's "B" team.

Columns were written about him before the Davis Cup matches at Germantown and the National Singles at Forest Hills. All he's gotten out of football so far is a lot of exercise and his last name in small-type twice.

Navy athletic policy frowns on much publicity for "B" squad men and plebes. Coaches say, briefly, that sophomore Hunt—180 pounds of trained reflexes—has promise and may develop. Tennis came first in prep school and he never played football, so he's green at the game.

Right now, the Mr. Joseph Hunt they introduced to brilliant tennis galleries is rating about as much glory as a ball-boy.

Husky Seniors

A full eleven seniors will be playing a final game for Northeastern on Saturday against Upsala, so coach Jimmy Dunn already has started to think about next year.

The starting line-up will include for the last time Capt. Connie Sullivan and Carl Johnson at ends, Joe Howlett at guard, Art Anderson at center, and Ken Harding and Ray Yetten in the backfield. Supplementing that sextet will be reserves Joe Beaton and Alex Struziero in the backfield, and Gardner Holmes at end. Two of the eleven seniors will be kept out of the game by injuries—Jerry DeNapoli of Newton, veteran guard, and Bob Gurney of Medford, captain-elect of basketball.

Army Seeks First Major Win of Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 9—Army's football squad left here this afternoon by train, en route for Boston, where they will meet Harvard on Soldiers Field in the 25th match of their series, which started in 1895. The Cadets will stop off at the Somerset Hotel until game time, except for a short practice session at Soldier's Field on Friday afternoon.

The squad of 36 men is in good physical condition after its match with Notre Dame last Saturday, and will present a line-up which is itching to win its first major game. Coach Wood intends to make no change in the starting line-up which faced the Fighting Irish.

Veterans Gone

The majority of the team which took victory from the grasp of the Cantabs last fall in the closing minutes of the game will not be present, Woodrow Wilson, Huey Long, Jim Schwenk, backfield stars, all being among the missing. However, the present backfield, sparked by Art Frontczak, quarterback, and brilliant runner of last year's match, includes a foursome, which showed its ability last Saturday by making the longest drive of the day, and with the experience it attained cannot be considered lightly.

Johnny Hatch, sophomore tailback, does the kicking and passing, while Bob Evans, a converted center, handles the blocking assignment. Jim Dubuisson, reserve wingback last year, hurt early this season, has fully recovered, and his running with the ball last week was one of the highlights of the game with Notre Dame.

Sophomore Guards

The line will have the veteran end, Fred Yeager, on one end, and Emory Adams, who started the Navy game last fall, on the other. Harry Stella, conceded to be one of the best tackles of the year, will again be in at right tackle, with Ted Michel as left tackle. The latter is a sophomore, but has displaced such veterans as Jim Lotozo, who started last year's game against Harvard. Jim Rooney and Ray Murphy, two more sophomores, will be in as guards, both men turning in a good job.

Rooney is playing his only year for Army, having come to the Academy from Loyola University of the South, where he played during his sophomore and junior years. Army's eligibility rules confine his play to one year. Bill Gillis completes the line-up, the veteran center and backer-upper being familiar to Harvard customers through his work of last year. The big Texan is playing a great game this year, his defensive work standing out in every game.

* * *

The Army football squad will arrive at the Hotel Somerset about 9:30 p. m. tonight.

* * *

After the game the team will take busses for the Parker House, where they will remain until Sunday morning.

* * *

Mr. Jackson, the Government mule, and Poncho, the Ecuadorean burro, who serve as mascots for Army, will accompany the Corps of Cadets on one of their special trains and move to Soldiers Field by van.

* * *

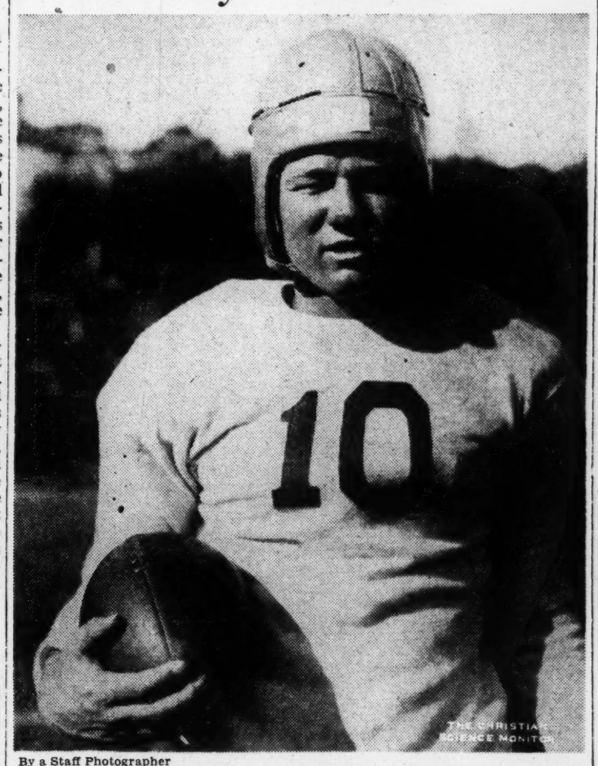
Maj. R. Ernest Dupuy, F. A., Public Relations Officer, and Capt. F. A. March 3d, F. A., Assistant Public Relations Officer, will be at the Parker House Friday and Saturday.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Fred Perry, British tennis ace, turned pro signing contract with Frank Hunter and S. Howard Voshell.

Mayor of Tufts



By a Staff Photographer

Murray Kenney of Somerville, halfback on the Tufts football team, is the present Mayor of the College, having been elected last May for a year's term. His duties call for him to make speeches at various times during the academic year, and Coach Lew Manly, realizing his ability, wisely put him at halfback—not at quarterback.

Boyhood Ambition Realized By Murray Kenney at Tufts

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Back in the days when Fred "Fish" Ellis was making his reputation as one of the greatest football players ever to represent Tufts, the eyes of an 11-year-old boy used to follow his every move on the Oval in Medford from the top of one of the big trees that once lined Powder House Boulevard.

"Some day," the owner of those eyes used to vow, "I'll be going to Tufts and play for them just the way 'Fish' is playing."

For that little boy, his dream has come true. Despite a three-year interval in which he had to work to earn money for his tuition. Murray Kenney is now going to Tufts and performing for its football team on the Oval as he once said he would.

More than that, this former Somerville High graduate has become what is generally recognized as the "ideal Tufts man," for he is now Mayor of the College.

New Office

This office is a rather new one in the 87 years of the institution's history, for it was inaugurated only three years ago. At that time it was thought that a mayoralty campaign would take up the lag between the junior and senior proms in the spring, when the thoughts of the students might turn to less constructive things. And such has proved to be the case.

Candidates through their hats in the ring, draw up platforms, and make speeches all over the campus. Parades are held, solicitation is made from the various dormitories, fraternities, and sororities, and then the issue boils down to the election of the best liked of the candidates.

Most of the platforms are models of ridiculosity, but as may be assumed, the more ridiculous they are, the better they are received. Murray's plank to the effect that he would, if elected, turn the Tufts Reservoir into a swimming pool and build a mammoth stadium around it met with instantaneous approval from those athletically inclined, while his statement that he would favor 12:15 a. m. permissions for the girls was welcomed by the whole of Jackson College.

Will Not Run Again

Murray took office last May, and continues as Mayor until May of 1940, when the fourth mayoralty campaign will ensue. Mayors may run for re-election if they desire, but none of the two previous officeholders have done so and Murray does not think he will establish a precedent.

As for his duties, Murray said yesterday as he crossed the gridiron to the field house that he was mainly to "see that the social life of the college is adequate." Besides that, he is called upon for speeches at various times, such as at the beginning of the college year when the leaders in various student activities and sports get together.

Probably Murray's greatest argument why he should be elected Mayor was that he had lived beside the College on Ossipee Road for 23 years, and that as a kid had played on the field beside the Oval. He also tells of the times when he did not view all the games from the treetops, but tried to sneak into the Oval itself. "And I was usually caught and kicked out," he says.

Backfield Ace

Murray is not "kicked out" any more though, for he is now a valuable member of Coach Lew Manly's football team. A letterman and a junior, he has started Tufts' last two games with Williams and Brown, and is slated to see action this Saturday against New Hampshire at Durham. Now majoring in history with the intent of entering the clergy, Kenney's other sports include lacrosse and ice hockey. As Tufts does not have a hockey team, Murray plays goalie for an independent team in Somerville. At Somerville High, he played on the football team and was captain of the hockey team.

* * *

The Tufts squad cannot seem to get enough football . . . Before Coach Manly appeared on the field to officially begin practice, the whole squad divided into two teams for a game of touch football . . . Even Backfield Coach Fred Ellis and Line Coach "Sikes" Rachdorf joined in . . . Despite his feeling against games with bigger schools, Manly agreed that the contest with Brown did have its advantages . . . "I had to substitute more freely than I have in other games this fall," he said, "and several boys who did not get much of a chance before were able to show their stuff. And more than one of them came through with excellent exhibitions" . . . Manly will make a radical departure from his usual procedure this fall when he starts three sophomores against the Wildcats Saturday . . . Bob Rutter and Grant Curtis, he said, will open the game in the backfield, while Reider Anderson will take the place of the injured Ralph Sherry at tackle . . . Jack West and Capt. Arthur Griffin will complete the backfield, while in the line Mark Hannabury and Ned Smith will be at end, Ted Haselton at the other tackle, Ed Nalband and Bruce Russell at guard, and George Bournazos at center.

Saying It With Touchdowns In the Valley Conference

Missouri Valley Standings

	W.	L.	Pct.	Pts.	O. Pts.	Ave.	O. Ave.
Okla. A.&M.	2	0	1.000	36	13	18.0	6.5
Drake	2	1	.667	32	14	10.7	4.7
Washington	1	1	.500	62	38	31.0	19.0
Tulsa	1	1	.500	28	23	14.0	11.5
St. Louis	1	1	.500	21	26	10.5	13.0
Washburn	1	2	.333	39	67	13.0	22.3
Creighton	1	3	.250	47	84	11.8	21.0

Games This Week

Friday night—Drake vs. Miami U. at Coral Gables, Fla. St. Louis U. vs. Wyoming at St. Louis, Mo.

Saturday — *Washington vs. Oklahoma A. & M. at St. Louis, Mo. Tulsa vs. Texas Christian at Fort Worth, Tex. Washburn vs. Grinnell at Topeka, Kan. (night).

Results Last Week

*Drake 20, Washburn 7.
*St. Louis 21, Creighton 14.
Oklahoma A. & M. 20, New Mexico State 0.
Washington 12, Washington & Lee 6.
Catholic U. 13, Tulsa 7.

*Denotes conference games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 9—They're saying it with touchdowns in the Missouri Valley Conference this fall.

Rarely have the contending teams been so evenly matched, but despite this the Valley footballers are averaging seven points more per game than in the past.

It may be too early to tell, but there is much evidence indicating that the scoring upswing is part of a general trend of the coaches to follow the professionals' lead in emphasizing the offensive end of the game.

Nine Valley games have been played and five of them have been decided by the margin of a touchdown or less, yet there has been an average of 29.4 points scored in each of these contests. This is the highest mark in conference history and is 7.6 points above the average of 21.8 established in 439 games played since 1907.

Significant, too, is the fact that in all but two of these games the losing eleven has scored at least one touchdown. Washington counted three times against Washburn but was beaten, while in all three of Creighton's losing Valley games the Bluejays have scored twice, only to see their rivals pile up even bigger totals.

Saturday's Valley highlight game in St. Louis, Mo., between unbeaten league leading Oklahoma A. & M. and the strong Washington Bears is expected to provide more scoring fireworks.

Washington stables the longest string of fast backs in the conference, including Bud Schwenk, Jack Warner, Jack Frost, Dutch Lutz, Harry Lindow, Moose Nelson, and Vic Theilling, and if the Aggie march to the championship is to be stopped it is likely that the Missourians are the ones to do it.

That all-around handy man, Pete Rivers, heads the Aggie backfield cast featuring such threats as Ray Portillo, Tate Ott, and Jack Wurtz.

An intersectional program is scheduled for the other Valley schools this week. Second place Drake gets a taste of that Florida climate with a Friday night game against Miama U. at Coral Gables, Fla., while Tulsa goes to Texas for a game with Texas Christian Saturday.

St. Louis U. is host Friday night to Wyoming U. while Saturday night at Topeka, Kan., Washburn entertains Grinnell College, until this year a Valley member.

Harder Thinks Time Will Take Care of Yanks

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—You can't add Mel Harder, ace pitcher of the Cleveland American League baseball team, to the list of those who think the world champion New York Yankees ought to be liquidated. Mel has his own remedy for the monopoly the Yanks have taken on the American League pennant.

"Time and the law of averages will take care of them," said he.

Mel, an Omaha boy thinks the Indians might make it kind of tough on the Yanks next year. The Indians, he said, are on their way up. He doesn't predict any 1940 pennant for them, but—

"Anyway, we ought to end up in second place."

There's a lot of spirit among the Indians—they won 20 of 23 games on the road in the last five weeks of the 1939 season—and "our weak infield suddenly became strong when our rookies came through," Harder declared.

"Lou Boudreau and Ray Mack make us tough on both sides of second. We've got the best third baseman in the league and our outfield is good. A couple of our young pitchers are coming up.

"More than that we've got a great team spirit. Those young fellows helped us a lot," Mel went on.

Harder, who Joe Di Maggio says is the toughest pitcher in the league, looks forward to a big year in 1940. The arm trouble that bothered him the first part of last season is going now.

Family Affair

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9 (AP)—The football game that Northeast High won yesterday from Frankford 7 to 6 was a Geiges family encounter.

Harold E. Geiges is coach of Northeast. His brother, Elwood, coaches Frankford.

Another brother, Carl, was the referee.

Watching from the stands were their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Geiges.

Southern Group Rivals Clash—Buckeyes Riding High at Top of Grid Standing

Clemson-Wake Forest Contest Rumor Sutherland at Florida

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Tennessee's undefeated, unscored upon and untied forces—Bowl-bound men of the South—played their odd-week end battle last Saturday, beating Louisiana State, so now they once again rest upon their laurels, leaving their few remaining Dixie rivals still waging war with one another in this Saturday's top contests for this section.

The Southeastern Conference takes the spotlight away from its major loop rivals, the Southern Conference, with such leading attractions as Alabama meeting Tulane, Kentucky and Georgia Tech clashing, and Mississippi State tackling Louisiana State. Tennessee takes its week off by working out its second team against Citadel.

Clemson vs. Wake Forest

Southern Conference gridiron festivities and the title aspirations of Clemson and Duke, leaders of last year, pitting themselves against leading loop contenders. Clemson meets Wake Forest's powerful Deacons, losers by one touchdown to Duke two weeks ago; while the Blue Devils spar with V. M. I. in a game which climaxes the institute's 100th anniversary celebration at Lexington.

Duke, Clemson and North Carolina University are the three undefeated leaders in this Southern Conference. N. C. U. takes a breather in its schedule this week end by tackling Davidson, before meeting in the South's annual grid classic in Durham, N. C., Nov. 18 when they meet Duke.

Attracting Interest

Aside from the importance of Tennessee continuing its remarkable record of undefeated contests, this future date between the Blue Devils of Duke and the Tar Heels of N. C. U. is attracting more than its usual interest.

Both teams have blemishes on their records, yet both are among the South's leaders this year. N. C. U. has the better record, holding a tie with Tulane as its black mark. Duke has lost one game, that with Pitt's up-and-down forces. Not only will the winner of this engagement win its Conference title, but there remains a chance for the triumphant to receive a bid from one of the Bowls.

If it were not for keyed lines, this encounter could easily become a high scoring affair, with talented backfield performers on either side. The importance of the affair for both aggregations lessens the offensive side of it but it will be interesting to watch Duke's McAfee brothers match gridiron gyrations with N. C. U.'s George Steinweiss and Jim "Sweet" Lalanne.

* * *

The perplexing problem of Florida's football fortunes is now stirring up new headlines around these parts. The upsetting of the 'Gators last week by South Carolina has brought talk about a new coach. Today, the rumor has it that Jock Sutherland, who resigned from Pittsburgh coaching last winter, will take up the reins of Josh Cody, who will then step into the office of Athletic Director.

Florida's football problems have long become a major state issue. The press have accentuated the problem considerably. Editorial columns have pointed out that the 'Gator material each year is as promising as any other major southern institution, yet poor coaching and spirit have caused the team's downfall.

Against Smaller Colleges

Most discouraging to Florida backers is the 'Gators' showing against the smaller colleges of the state, namely, Tampa, Stetson, or Miami. Miami and Stetson both beat the 'Gators a year ago, while Tampa has annually held Florida to a close margin, this year's score being 7-0. The other small team of the State, Rollins, has been endeavoring to schedule a game for some six years now, after scaring one of Florida's best teams in a decade.

Public print has stated that Florida is avoiding Rollins, and behind the scenes reports prove some veracity to these statements.

Next Two Encounters

The current Florida problem will undoubtedly become acute should the 'Gators lose their next two encounters, probably the most important on their schedule this year. Saturday the traditional battle of the "cracker" states, that of Georgia and Florida, takes place in this city. Florida then plays Miami, and should Miami's eleven take this second straight tilt from the 'Gators, then Florida alumni will really wail.

The possibility of Sutherland coming to Florida is not remote. Pittsburgh assistant coaches are now practically handling the 'Gators' offense this year, which has definitely swung to typical Pitt style. Sutherland would be welcomed with open arms by Florida alumni, and the financial situation at the state university, never being acute, would undoubtedly attract this famous mentor.

* * *

Sugar Bowl publicity is already planning its extensive week's program which is held in conjunction with the annual New Year's Day football, Sugar Bowl classic. The week begins with basketball on Dec. 27 (Ohio State and Kentucky being the participants); tennis runs from the 28th to the 31st; on the 30th yacht races and four-oared and eight-oared crew races are held; while on the 31st, the annual track meet is staged. The football game will again be staged in Tulane's New Orleans Stadium on the 1st.

Wendell Davis

College Soccer

Results Nov. 8

Penn State 3, Army 2.
Exeter 1, Andover 0.

Exhibition Hockey

Results Nov. 8

Boston Bruins 15, Seaforth (amateurs) 5.

Zuppke Up to Old Tricks Again

Last Saturday the veteran coach Bob Zuppke sent his underrated Illinois football team against vaunted Michigan and came out on top by a score of 16 to 7. Coach Zuppke is shown above with two of the youngsters who took part in the Michigan tumble, left to right: Capt. Mel Brewer, Jim Smith and the strategist himself, Zuppke. Brewer booted a field goal and Smith threw a touchdown pass.

Ohio State Coasting at Top Of Big Ten Conference Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—"Round on the ends and high in the middle, that's Ohio," goes an old musical comedy ballad. Certainly the 1939 Big Ten football season finds Ohio high in the middle of the race, and there is a very bullish prospect for the Buckeyes the rest of the way.

Obviously nothing can happen to them this week, since they play at Chicago, which was easy for Virginia last Saturday 47 to 0, while the Buckeyes were razzle-dazzling Indiana, 24 to 0, with Jim Strausbaugh, Jim Langhurst and Don Scott once more prancing. Three times in the game Ohio scored on seven plays after getting hold of the ball. While this victory over Indiana, which plays at Fordham this Saturday, was to be expected, two of their closest rivals, Michigan and Purdue, lost.

The Big Ten circuit may not have so much to talk about in intersectional combat this year, but that the league still has some teeth left is indicated by the way it can still be pretty rude on occasion to members of its own family.

Zuppke Masterstroke

Nothing has happened in recent years to equal Illinois' upset of Michigan last Saturday, 16 to 7, before the faithful Illini Homecomers. That wasn't the only surprise on the docket. It was merely the biggest. This one goes into the gridiron annals as just another of Bob Zuppke's memorable masterstrokes. It was distinctly a coach's triumph, rather than a team proposition. Zuppke simply had 11 boys on the field who on every play carried out their instructions up to the 100 per cent capacity of their capabilities.

Michigan, on the other hand, came to town to romp under the soft psychology of overconfidence, and consequently played off form, losing the ball five times on fumbles alone being enough to sink their chances. That is the stock formula for practically all genuine upsets. The Wolverines, however, needlessly and foolishly asked for it by stirring up a pre-game controversy over the respective merits of Grange and Tom Harmon. They could have tossed no more inflammable fuel upon the fires of Illinois' Homecoming.

After left-footed Capt. Mel Brewer of the Illini had booted a field goal from the 31-yard line, Harmon took an eight-yard pass and ran 41 yards for a touchdown that gave his team the lead. Then Illinois sprang the old high school "shoe-string" play, with George Rettinger hiding out on the sideline. Rettinger caught a pass from Smith, which Harmon just missed, and the 48-yard play gave the Illini the ball game, although Michigan still had chances which were bungled. The winners went for another unneeded touchdown in the fourth round after recovering a fumble on the Michigan 34-yard line.

Purdue Dunked

While Michigan was thus fading out of the picture, Purdue also was dunked out of sight by the scrappy Iowa club, which has improved on its pre-season prospects more than any other team in the league. Purdue lost to Santa Clara a week ago on a blocked kick, and after three quarters of scoreless struggling with Iowa last Saturday two more Boilermaker kicks were blocked, both resulting in safeties to give Iowa the game, 4 to 0.

In this game Iowa showed a running attack, and enough balance to promise a fine game against Notre Dame before a capacity stadium at Iowa City this Saturday. Coach Eddie Anderson, who gets the nod among all the Conference coaches for his season's work so far, would rather take his alma mater in this contest than win the Big Ten bunting.

Gophers Out of Place

Purdue's next move will be against Northwestern in this locality, and the tide of battle now favors the Wildcats since Bill De Correvont paid off his first dividend last Saturday with a 61-yard romp that beat Minnesota 14 to 7. The Gophers, who look a little out of place bracketed with Chicago and Wisconsin at the bottom of the standing, this week go to Michigan for the "Brown Jug" battle that doesn't mean so very much except between these two traditional rivals. Michigan may get back to earth and win this one. They should have whipped Minnesota last year, but lost by a point on a fumble.

Wisconsin, the technical tailender at the moment with three straight Conference defeats, may be tough for the rebounding Illini in their Conference struggle at Champaign. The Badgers had last Saturday to rest, and figure to be pretty tough this week. Any team that gets the coaching these teams get these days is almost certain to have one good game available.

Ralph Cannon

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Baseball Still Bouncing

Emerging cautiously and with reluctance from an isolated vacation in the back woods, one discovers that the so-called horsehide pellet has bounced merrily on without interruption in the month which has elapsed since the close of the World Series. Apparently ignoring the timely importance of big intercollegiate and professional gridiron clashes, king baseball continues to hold a prominent column on the sport pages of the nation. And with the annual winter meetings scheduled for Cincinnati's Netherland-Plaza early next month, enough fuel will be stacked to keep the Hot Stove League roaring until the spring training campaign.

The newspaper files reveal that Lou Gehrig has signed a new contract, but the familiar dark features of Cousin Ed Barrow were not in the picture. After 17 years in a Yankee uniform, Columbia Lou has turned politician. Bob Feller has reached man's estate officially after having performed a man's duty for almost four years with the Cleveland Indians. Larry MacPhail, the Barnum of the National League, rocked the foundations of the game by proposing inter-league play-offs during the final four weeks of the season. The plan is viewed as a slap at the collective faces of the Yankees, who do their slapping with bats.

Bucky Walters and Joe Di Maggio were, by popular vote, the most valuable players of 1939, substantiating a suspicion which had existed since early August. Al Simmons, one of the outstanding hitters of the lively ball era, was turned loose by the Cincinnati Reds, who previously had been turned loose by the Yankees. The Giants finally see the light and announce that nocturnal contests will be played at the ancient Polo Grounds in 1940, causing New York critics to ask the embarrassing question: "What will Bill Terry use for ball players?"

To the innocent bystander, MacPhail's suggested plan holds the most interest. The Brooklyn general manager, incidentally, will put it before the National League fathers during the lobby marathon at the Netherland-Plaza. He aired his proposal to the press last month so that the aforementioned fathers would have ample time to consider it from all angles. It seems rather certain, however, that Mr. MacPhail will get a chilly reception in Cincinnati and not because the Netherland-Plaza is air conditioned. There is little doubt that those minor league play-off systems have no place in the majors.

The change of opinion in the front office of the Giants is welcomed throughout the National League because of the increased revenue all visiting teams figure to share in stops under Coogan's Bluff. By installing lights at Ebbets Field this past season, the Dodgers outdrew both the Yankees and Giants at home, a rare occurrence. If Terry can get together a first division club before next April, the Stoneham outfit should do equally as well in its initial adventure under lights. It might even do it without the winning club. At least 90 per cent of New York's population seeks entertainment after dark and probably a generous proportion will take the subway to the Polo Grounds when the giant bulbs are burning there.

While in the vicinity of the Giants, it is interesting to recall some of the tales told by New York critics in regard to the future of Bill Terry's team. Some contend that Bill's managerial status took an early rise merely because he had been handed talented material developed by McGraw. And now that this talent as a builder is bubbling to the surface.

The central figure in this contention is Carl Owen Hubbell, the string bean southpaw with the patented screwball. It is pointed out that as long as the Meal Ticket continued to flourish, the Giants were on top of the heap or close to it. But when years of pressure finally slowed his pace in '39, the Terrymen dropped into the second division. The entire plot is sponsored by the anti-Terry league of the Metropolitan district. This is the second prominent movement of its kind. Bill survived the first with all cylinders firing, but will he successfully remove the latest layer of carbon in the machine made famous by McGraw?

Pittsburgh Severs Grid Contact With Duquesne in 1940

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 9 (AP)—The Pitt Panthers severed football relations with their neighbors, the unbeaten Duquesne Dukes yesterday, ending the six-game series between the two universities and affecting the "city championship" series which included Carnegie Tech.

No reasons were announced for the break which became known at a meeting between Athletic Directors Jimmy Hagan of Pitt and Aldo (Buff) Donelli of Duquesne.

Duquesne beat Pitt this season, 21-13, and in 1936, Pitt winning the four other games.

Frank Carver, Pitt athletic publicity director, said the eight-game card of the Panthers next year will include Fordham, Carnegie Tech, Duke University, Nebraska, Penn Statet and probably West Virginia University.

Suspense for Lions

Dropped off at Sayre, Pa., for three hours last Saturday night after the Cornell game while their Pullmans awaited the New York train, the Columbia football squad went to a movie. The feature was a western serial which has one more weekly installment to run and left the players in a state of suspense as the hero dangled over the cliff with the villain in close pursuit. Now they're wondering what's going to happen and hoping that the movie theater in the vicinity of Baltimore's Hotel Belvedere will have the answer.

Only on Saturday nights or, occasionally, on the night before a game when they're away from the campus, do the Lions get an opportunity to glimpse a movie during the football season.

Football's Hottest Fan

WASHINGTON (AP)—Nomination for professional football's hottest fan—Mrs. Helen Quayle. She sent in $18 for two season tickets to the 1940 games to be played by the Washington Redskins.

Punts And Passes

By the Associated Press

CLEMSON, S. C.—Every week some game has its scoring duel, or passing duel, or punting duel—but the Wake Forest-Clemson struggle Saturday is expected to offer something new: a blocking duel.

Walt Cox of Clemson and Jim Ringgold of the Wake Forest Deacons lead the interference for their respective teams and they'll be the men to watch in this game.

* * *

LEXINGTON, Va.—Teacher and pupil will be matched Saturday when Duke and Virginia Military Institute collide. Allison (Pooley) Hubert, mentor of the Cadets, captained Wallace Wade's 1925 Alabama eleven which beat Washington 20-19 in the Rose Bowl. This will be the first occasion Wade has sent one of his teams against a player he coached.

* * *

PITTSBURGH — Captaincy of the Pitt Panthers for the 25th annual skirmish with Carnegie Tech's Skiboes, their across the street rivals, goes to End Johnny Dickinson, hometown boy who has starred throughout the season. Besides handling his offensive assignments nicely, Dickinson has blocked three punts, twice for touchdowns, and recovered a fumble that led to the first touchdown against Duke.

* * *

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Navy's big 1939 problem—finding backs who can combine passing and bucking ability—may be solved even at this late date bythe elevation of Tommy Blount, 160-pound "find," from the "B" squad to the varsity. He bloomed in the Penn game when his passes brought the Tars' only touchdown and now he will start against Columbia.

* * *

TUCSON, Ariz.—The forward pass that gave the University of Arizona a 7-to-0 victory over Centenary Saturday has been preserved for posterity in Indian sign language on the wall of the University Radio Bureau.

After a guide explains the symbolism of the painted characters, the casual visitor may admire the pass, thrown by Halfback Johnny Black to End Henry Stanton, just 29 seconds before the game ended.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

National League

No games scheduled.

International-American League

Pittsburgh 5, Philadelphia 4.

American Association

Minneapolis 4, Omaha 1.

Tonight's Schedule

National League

New York Americans at Montreal.

International-American League

New Haven at Providence.

American Association

No games scheduled.

Lear Pirate Scout

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates have completed their scouting staff with the addition of Fred F. Lear of New Dorp, Staten Island, N. Y., former infielder for the Cubs, Giants, Toronto, Milwaukee and other clubs. His territory will include New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

Polo Win for Watertown

ROCKLEIGH, N. J., Nov. 9 (AP)—The Watertown (Conn.) Polo Club defeated the Pegasus Club, 16 to 13, last night in an indoor polo match. Frank Butterworth, Watertown back, was high man with six goals.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Led by Major Eduardo Yanez; Chilean riders completed three-day sweep of jumping competition to win International Low Score Challenge Trophy at Horse Show.

Five Years Ago

Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, lost its 25th consecutive game, since 1931.

Writing from Europe

Herbert B. Elliston, front-page columnist and Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, is on his way to Europe. Hence, for the next few months, he will write "This Changing World" from the present scene of its most rapid changes. He will make first hand observations in the neutral nations, to point out to his American readers how these nations are staying out of the present conflict, and what they may contribute to a lasting peace. Mr. Elliston's column will continue regularly on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, barring emergencies.

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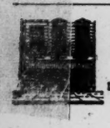

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Tory Tea Cup

By Elizabeth Coatsworth
Part One

It was a warm, lazy day in the middle of July when Jean and Lydia and Mark strolled down their street towards the little house which Mrs. Miller had lent them to be their very own for the summer. It was nearly furnished now, but there were still final ornaments they longed for. They loved not only the tiny house but the whole quiet half-forgotten neighborhood in which it stood.

So few cars came to the little town at the cove, and those few knew the customs of the place so well, that the children played hopscotch and marbles in the middle of the road, and scattered as unconcernedly as sparrows at the approach of an automobile. By this time the three knew many of their day-time neighbors by sight and had climbed trees and shared cookies with them more than once.

"Hi!" they said. "Hi!" and "hi!" said the children to them. As they turned the corner where they had the side view of the Littlest House in all its mouselike neatness and demureness, with the pansies bright along its foundation, they stopped with astonishment.

A lady was sitting at the opposite side of the street on a campstool, holding a sort of box on her lap and painting a picture on a canvas slipped into the cover.

"May we look, please?" asked Lydia, who was usually first to speak to strangers.

As the Picture Grew

The lady nodded without looking up. She was holding a brush between her teeth and there was a spot of red paint on her cheek. When the children looked at her canvas they saw the Littlest House, pretty enough for a teacup. There was a pleasant smell of turpentine from a tin cup on the palette and it was very exciting to see the little, quick daubs of paint settling each in its place, making the picture grow, now with a deeper shadow, now with a clearer flake of sunlight. They were all so interested that it was no wonder that Mark pushed against the wet brushes the lady held in her left hand.

"Oh, dear," she said looking at them at last. "Paint's very hard to get off. If we could only rinse it while it's fresh."

Jean ran to the green door of the little house and turned the key.

"Do you live here?" asked the lady surprised.

"Yes," said the children in a chorus. "We don't sleep here, but we spend most of the day here. It's ours for the summer."

"Mark takes his naps. There's a bed, too," explained Jean and they all went in together.

When the lady had taken off Mark's shirt and washed it out at the sink and put it on the paling fence to dry, the children escorted her over their domain, explaining how they had collected each piece of furniture.

"Cousin Mae found that for us."

"Here's the strawberry-and-forget-me-not sofa."

"It was so exciting; the lightning was exploding at the windows—"

Three Portraits

"I never saw anything so dear in all my life," said the lady. "Aren't you the lucky children? I wish I could play house here and be a little girl again."

She had been watching the children as well as the house and what she saw in them must have pleased her, too, for she suggested that they should sit on the sofa while she did a sketch of them. She laid her picture of the Littlest House on the sink to dry and arranging the children on the sofa, sat as far away as possible in so very small a room and began painting briskly.

For a while Jean was held interested by the novelty of the experience. It was fun to have the lady look up so suddenly and intently and then paint something quickly, and then look up again and frown and squint her eyes and then paint again. But after a while her legs began to ache and her nose began to tickle. She wriggled and squirmed. She couldn't sit still. Mark sat quietly enough for a little while and then, since the day was warm, he went to sleep, and his small, determined head dropped on Lydia's shoulder.

"Let him sleep," said the lady in a low voice. "This is only a sketch, I got him in pretty well while he was awake."

It was Lydia who made a natural model. She liked to sit and think. Her body knew how to be at rest. She liked the smell of the paints and seeing the lady outlined against the window, and began to tell herself stories. They were nice stores and sometimes a half smile would cross her face. The lady painted quickly.

In an hour she told the children they had posed enough.

"It was like church," said Lydia.

"But in church you get up for the hymns, and your legs don't hurt," protested Jean.

"I want my shirt," said Mark.

"It will be dry now, I think," said the lady. "You come back in half an hour and I'll let you see the picture then."

It was really astonishing how much she had managed to get done in that short time. When the children came crowding back the picture was finished. Of course, it was a sketch. One saw three figures on a little sofa; one slim and tense with the fine-cut features of a Gainsborough child; one stocky, determined little boy; and between them, a serene, small person whose deep and steady gaze was the center of the picture.

The children were excited at finding themselves in a real painting.

"You may keep the picture," said the lady—she had told them to call her Miss Dora, "if you like it so much. When it's dry you can stand it over there on the shelf. Now I must wash my hands, if I may, at your sink. I think Lydia enjoys being a model, and so I should like to paint her again, if she will come to my house for five or six afternoons."

(To be concluded next Thursday)

"Let him sleep," said the lady in a low voice

Night

Night wears a cloak
Quiet as silence,
Deep as the sea,
Black as velvet wings would be.
Night knows the stars.
He measures out their light
And keeps them sharp and bright.
Night walks the world,
And where he goes
A wind of darkness blows.
Night sings a song
Melodious and deep. . . .
And as he sings . . . we sleep.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

A Bird's-Eye View of Birds

We encounter birds in our everyday walks; but seldom do we consider how important they are to us. Have you ever thought, upon sitting down in the shade of a tree, that the shade might not be there, if not were not for the birds? It is the birds who destroy the tree-eating insects, and thereby preserve the life of the tree.

One summer my family and I spent the month of August in a camp on the edge of a small lake. Although we were but a few miles from Boston, on the border of the town of Canton, we were surrounded by woods, and separated completely from the rest of civilization. In this secluded spot, with nothing better to do, I had plenty of time to observe our dimunitive friends.

Standing on the shore of the lake at six o'clock in the morning, I had a perfect view of the majestic pines, which towered over our camp, and with the aid of an excellent pair of binoculars I was enabled to observe the birds intimately. An interesting notation is, that the darker birds, the black and white and bluish birds occupied the trees on the shore of the lake at six o'clock and before. By seven o'clock they had retreated deeper into the woods, whereas the lighter and brighter colored birds were just putting in an appearance on the water front. Included in the former group are the chickadee, the crow, the phoebe, the slate-colored junco and the everpresent bluejay. Among the latter group are the Baltimore oriole, who took his perch in the treetops and the yellow-breasted chat, who flitted around in the low bushes overhanging the water.

During the first few days after our arrival our attention was attracted to a rustling in the low shrubbery adjacent to our bungalow. It proved to be a bird with a dull black head, back and tail feathers, known as chewink or towhee. He is appropriately called "ground-robin" because he lives exclusively on the ground and in low bushes, and his sides and rump are that russet red so characteristic of the robin. His breast is white, and there are small white patches mingled with the coloring of his back and sides. The tip of his tail feathers is white, which shows distinctly when he flies. The chewink builds his nest on the ground, and uses so much care in building it among twigs, that an animal cannot find it. Although I knew within a few feet the location of the nest, I was not able to discover it.

The chewink has received its name from its call, which is usually a clear, pronounced "chee." The peculiar thing about this bird was its friendliness and boldness. It did not seem disturbed by our presence, and would hop along the ground as if there were not the least danger, whilst our cat sat within a distance of ten feet. Twice I was in a position so close to the chewink that I could have stretched out my arm and touched it.

Another bird that acted quite tame and familiar was the chickadee. At one time I sat below a bush while a group of four or five chickadees moved about on the bush apparently unconcerned. The most striking mark on this bird, the size of the English sparrow, is the black cap on its head and the black triangle, resembling a bib, under its neck.

The flicker, a member of the woodpecker family, is retiring, and it is difficult to view him without exploring the woods. On a tree trunk he is speckled brown, with a touch of red on the back of his head; but in flight, with wings spread, the yellow specks, which cover his underside, are especially noticeable. Speaking of the woodpecker family, frequently I heard a muffled drumming in the woods, and finally I located a downy woodpecker, who was making all the noise. It is incredible, almost, that this bird can make, with his small beak, a racket so loud it can be heard at a considerable distance.

W. E. W.

A Caterpillar Curls Up

There is a touch of autumn in the air. The mornings are mist-laden and the nights colder. Soon the caterpillars of the hawkmoth tribe will be climbing leisurely down the tree trunks, looking for hidey-holes wherein to find refuge from the growing chill.

Having found a suitable place, the caterpillar butts vigorously at the soil until it becomes comparatively loose. He then stands on his head for a few minutes before taking a dive into the ground, after which he gradually disappears from view not stopping until he is three or four inches from the surface.

Then he begins to press the soil all around him to fashion a cell just large enough to hide in. Having completed his hidey-hole, the caterpillar then curls up and has a well-earned rest.

This period does not usually occupy many days, for it is as a brown chrysalis that the winter is spent.

All through the cold months the chrysalis lies snugly hidden in the underground burrow.

Then the strange brown creature works its way upward and outward, and lying in the sunshine awaits the triumphant sequel to all the months of inactivity. The moment arrives, the brown covering falls back, and from the chrysalis emerges a hawkmoth, one of the most beautiful of Britain's winged insects.

Last autumn, I found the caterpillar of a privet hawkmoth just on the point of disappearing into the earth beneath a privet hedge. I took a spade, and lifting the patch of soil containing the caterpillar, transferred it to an empty goldfish bowl. About a week later, the little creature had vanished, and in its stead was a glistening chrysalis.

One morning in May there emerged a beautiful privet hawkmoth from the brown covering. For a few minutes it lingered on the edge of the bowl, then it spread its wings and flew away into the sunshine.

I. S-R.

Smoke Rings

A tree we loved had been cut down;
A hundred years it took to grow,
Storm stricken then, it had to go.
Soon from a great pile in the shed
The wood was brought and on the hearth
A crackling fire it fed.
Log after log burned bright,
Then broke in embers red.
We gazed awhile, then father spoke,
"Let's look at stars and watch the smoke."

It circled round as if it sought
Some well-known place,
Then drifted toward the very spot
Where once our tree had stood
In play-yard plot;
And there, above the empty space
It broke in rings—
Soft rings of silvery smoke we saw,
Just like the ones the airmen draw
When writing words across the sky;
And these, it seemed to me, took shape
Above our play-yard floating high,
Into one wavering word, "Good-bye!"

ANNIE E. MOORE

Prizes Come Round Again

By Peter White

Some interesting reviews of books that have been mentioned on the junior pages came to us among the Contest manuscripts last month. One of them, a review of "Highway Past Her Door," by Mary Wolfe Thompson, carried off the prize in group number two for Audrey Eileen Thomas, fourteen, of West Medway, Massachusetts. You will recognize Audrey as a winner in September.

Her prize is a charming book about two girls who wanted to be ballet dancers—"Felicity Dances," by Arnold L. Haskell. This book is based on actual experiences of an English family and is illustrated with photographs. Mr. Haskell is considered an authority on the ballet and knows many young dancers like Felicity Ann and Ruth Ellen. Audrey's review showed so much interest in girls who overcome difficulties and accomplish things themselves that we think she will like this story. Here is her review:

Opportunity in an Orchard

"Round and round she goes and where she stops, nobody knows."

Thus it is with a really good book. One reads it and passes the good word on to one's friends. And now, who knows but that it is my chance to prove myself your friend by endeavoring to tell you about "Highway Past Her Door," by Mary Wolfe Thompson.

Judith Van Duyn, wealthy, carefree girl in her teens, has her dreams suddenly shattered when her grandmother dies, leaving the girl only an old Dutch farmhouse and its apple orchard. How Judy, confronted for the first time in her young life with the necessity of earning her living, bears up and how she finally finds her opportunity right in her own apple orchard is interestingly told in this book. A bit of romance tends to give the story an extra, exciting "flavor."

Take a hint from one who has read and enjoyed the book and find out whether Judy's efforts are crowned with success or dismal failure.

Not only has this book a modern background, but in it real problems of life are solved which benefit the reader without seeming to.

If you're hunting for an exceptionally good book, don't let this one "pass your door."

We make Special Mention of Jessica Witteman, thirteen, of Beacon, New York, who sent a good review of "One Winter," by Martin Gale.

The prize in group number three goes to Dorothy Weihrauch, fifteen, of Toledo, Ohio, for an interesting article on "American Music Comes Into Its Own." You will remember Dorothy as one of the winners in August. Her prize is "The Chateau of the Swan," by Rupert Sargent Holland, a story with a mystery and many exciting happenings. Here is Dorothy's essay:

A Saga of American Music

The article entitled "American Music Comes Into Its Own," by Nicolas Slonimsky, interested me greatly. It told of the rise of American music, from the time when it was merely an imitation of the great European masters until the present, when it is recognized as a distinctive type, worthy of rivaling even the great European masterpieces.

At first, true American music came from the musically uneducated groups, influenced by their surroundings or their work. For example, the southern Negro laborers sang melancholy or hopeful songs, according to their mood, to music curiously resembling that of hymns, yet the rhythm was such that it soon became a dance step. This dance music was called Rag Time; when a clarinet player joined the usual musicians, it became known as Jazz; and as it became more and more excited, the name became Swing.

Another type of American folk music was the low and mournful music of the cowboys of the western prairies, which they sang to soothe the cattle they herded. It was just the opposite of Jazz or Swing because it was slow and smooth while Swing was jumpy and excited. Also there were many instruments in the Jazz band, while the cowboy had only one, a mandolin or guitar.

From the back country of Kentucky came the so-called hill-billy ballad, developed by the mountaineers, perhaps to help keep alive the exploits of their local heroes. It was often accompanied by the poorly tuned violin.

Then came the educated song writers who, realizing the great unexplored field of folk songs, set about making American music famous for its individuality. We should be grateful to such men as Stephen Foster and George Gershwin for daring to create something new, for utilizing the rhythm of our folk songs and thus making for themselves high places in American music and for American music, a high place in the music of the world.

We make Special Mention of Fern Fugman, sixteen, of Aurora Station, Ohio, who also submitted a paper on "American Music Comes Into Its Own."

Making Friends by Mail

Our Mail Bag

We are always delighted to hear from members of the Mail Bag who have been using its columns for years. Lately we have had several notes from readers who are still enjoying friendships started through exchanges of letters years ago. Here are some paragraphs from one:

"For a good many years, I have followed the Mail Bag closely and through it have made a great many friends both in foreign countries and our own," wrote Polly S. (17), of Scituate Center, Massachusetts. "To me it has meant more than just writing to some stranger in another part of the world. I have found that all my friends that I have made through correspondence have truly been friends in every sense of the word.

"I should like to see if I can find some more friends like the ones I already have. I am interested in all outdoor things, nature and sports in particular. Also camping, scouting, dramatics and literature. I am a senior in High School."

Here is a quotation from another reader who is especially interested in corresponding with girls in foreign countries:

"Would it be possible for me to correspond with young people in several different countries, England, Egypt, France, etc.? inquired Alice C. (17), of Brooklyn, New York. "I am a professional photographer; love literature and poetry and like swimming, hiking, ice skating. My ambition is to become a concert pianist, music being more important to me than anything else."

Here are names of two girls who are studying Spanish and would like to correspond in that language:

"I should like to correspond with a girl in South or Central America who will write to me in Spanish," wrote Mary H., (16), of Santa Monica, California. "I am interested in music, swimming, sailing, political events, science and mathematics. I have had three years of high school Spanish."

Virginia D. (17), of Roanoke, Virginia, wrote:

"I have had enough Spanish in high school to be able to write letters in simple Spanish; therefore, I am interested in the Spanish-speaking countries, such as, South America, Mexico and all of the islands—Hawaii, Cuba, Haiti, the Philippines, etc.

"My hobbies are drawing, clubs, collecting post cards, reading, crocheting, etc. I like to dance, skate and ride bicycles. I am very fond of the movies, especially the historical ones. The radio is also one of my pastimes."

Lois Christine R. (12), of Boston, Massachusetts, is one of our readers who "can hardly wait for the paper to come" every week.

"I would especially like to correspond with girls living in England," she wrote. "My hobby is collecting pictures and articles of Britain's Royal Family, especially of the two Princesses."

Mary Virginia C. (12), of Springfield, Illinois, is interested in Switzerland and would like to correspond with girls living in that country. She is one of our eager readers too.

"I read The Children's Page and I get news for our school out of The Christian Science Monitor," she wrote. "I like the snow very much and I also like to ice skate."

Beverly F. (13), of Yonkers, New York, would like especially to exchange letters with girls in England, Australia, Holland, Brazil, Portugal, France, New York State, Connecticut, New Jersey, Michigan or Texas.

"I like to read, make things, build huts, roller skate and play with my dog Skippy," she wrote. "I am very much interested in carpentry. I like to build huts the best of anything. I like Girl Scouts and am a great reader.

"I am in the eighth grade at school. I like mathematics, English, gym and French the best."

Jean W. (16), of Ridgewood, New Jersey, would like to correspond with girls from Western States, also English-speaking girls in Europe and Hawaii.

"Baseball, basketball and soccer are my favorite sports," she wrote, "while saving postcards is my hobby."

Remember—it is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.

A Reminder

Girls and boys who write to ask that their names be published in the Mail Bag list should give the name and address of the person in their family who subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor. This helps us to identify them in the records, and often makes it possible to publish their names more quickly.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

Dolls That Polish Children Enjoy

A collection of Polish dolls, including two that were formerly owned by Mrs. Helena Paderewski, wife of the famous pianist, is on exhibit at the shop of Velvalee Dickinson, doll collector and dealer, New York City.

The Paderewski dolls, which date from 1900, are from an extensive collection sold by her early in the World War for the relief of impoverished families in Poland. They are shown on the extreme right in the picture. They represent a Polish couple in festival costume, stand 18 inches high, and their sawdust stuffed bodies have interesting cloth faces with embroidered blue eyes. Bright-colored streamers adorn the lady-doll's hair, and the man-doll wears a gleaming beaded holiday belt. Each has a medal inscribed with the following message from Mme. Paderewski:

"Health and Happiness to You, Kind Doll-Lover, who, by taking into your heart and home one of my little doll waifs of Poland, have fed a starving mother or child in that "Saddest Land."

In addition to the two described, Mrs. Dickinson has a limited number of smaller Polish dolls made in a community center near Krakow. These also are couples, in vivid-colored hand-made clothes, and measure about eight inches in height.

Adrien Boutrelle

Tessie

Tells the Story of Her Life

TESSIE $1.00 plus postage

Tessie's book is of interest to every child, for she talks of children, of grown-ups, and dog friends in a most engaging manner. You'll love her. Valuable for Child Training as well as interesting reading.

LAURA M. AGASSIZ
24 Kay St., Newport, R. I.

On Raking Leaves

I THINK my first experience of opulence was in raking leaves as a child. There was a harvest for you! Our wild Illinois woodland never produced anything to equal this garnering of leaves. Apples on the spindly apple trees were rare and wonderful, only a few tomatoes ripened before frost, and the birds always got the cherries. Only in spring was there anything like a plenty of flowers, with the wild violets and the bulbs—the daffodils and narcissus that starred the woods and asked for no care. But the leaves—the sweet, crisp fall of leaves—made me understand what harvest is, and the satisfaction of gathering up the fullness of a fat crop.

The farmers would laugh at this, but as Robert Frost says:

"... a crop is a crop,
And who's to say where
The harvest shall stop?"

Surely to a child the mountains of leaves, the sheer plenty of them piled up in the autumn dusk, was exciting. You could get a heap higher than the wall, deep, sweet all the way through. Raking and raking, you could get yourself hemmed in by earthworks and redoubts of leaves; Norman towers raised themselves marvelously around an eight-year-old's shoulders—hills and valleys transfigured the prairie lawn.

Or, again, it was a sea in which one waded, miraculously dry, or wallowed like a porpoise. It was the Red Sea; and, propelled by zealous cousins, it closed about Pharaoh's host in delicious waves. You could be drowned in it, or entirely covered up and lost. Will there ever be anything like the solitude of lying buried under that weightless load, and hearing the voices of your friends far away in the autumn dusk?

* * *

Only, you had to be careful not to jump from the wall into this delicious bank while someone was buried there. That was frowned on by parents. And, in fact, all this foolishness of jumping and throwing was frowned on by Andrew, who did as much as anyone to make the leaves seem a legitimate harvest. Andrew took the raking of leaves, like everything else in life, with Scottish gravity. He taught us how there is skill in everything, and nothing too slight to be done soberly.

The trick was to begin in the windward corner of the lawn and gather the leaves steadily into a long wavering line, sweeping right on down to the great pile at the top of the lane. The mark of skill was never having to cross this bulwark of leaves, never plowing back through it to gather up derelict leaves left behind. Of course, no one could be absolutely perfect, and there came a moment when you didn't even want to be. You wanted to drive through a mass of leaves like a snowplow; you wanted to spin them over your shoulder in a wild flurry. Best of all was the quick, beautiful technique of pushing the top of the pile over, lightly, like a wave moving on and the spray flying.

* * *

The leaves flying, transparent against the clear blue sky of October—first cottonwood, then the bronze feathers of elm and ash. Then, for a long time, the rich curled scarlet and butter-gold maple leaves kept falling, day by day. Sometimes an hour of wind would tear them down, driving them rustling across the grass. And then would follow hushed and windless days, when the leaves seemed to break from the branches without force, and drift earthward as light as air. On such days, one leaned often on the rake to gaze over a world washed with gold from the western sun.

Then finally—but only after the November winds, when frost had leveled the garden and the sun set early and red—then, at last, the oak leaves came down. But not all of them. They clung there, like bronze garlands, even when the snow covered the ground and lay along the branches. So the last raking of the year came only in April, when at last the new buds had pushed off the leaves that kept the winter bright. Already hepaticas were uncurling their downy buds, already snowdrop and crocus thrust their daring spears through last year's shroud.

And so the year turned, suitably, with its seasons of blossom and its seasons of fruit. After a little, you came to feel that there was no break, no static moment in that year: green on the laurel, and red on the huckleberry bush, next year's buds waited even in October. No season was lovelier than another—the very apple-blossoms and hawthorn of May were eclipsed by the splendor of scarlet maples, of aspen leaves twirling pure gold against the blue, and the brass arrowheads of the birch. "Sing a song of seasons," we said in our child's words:

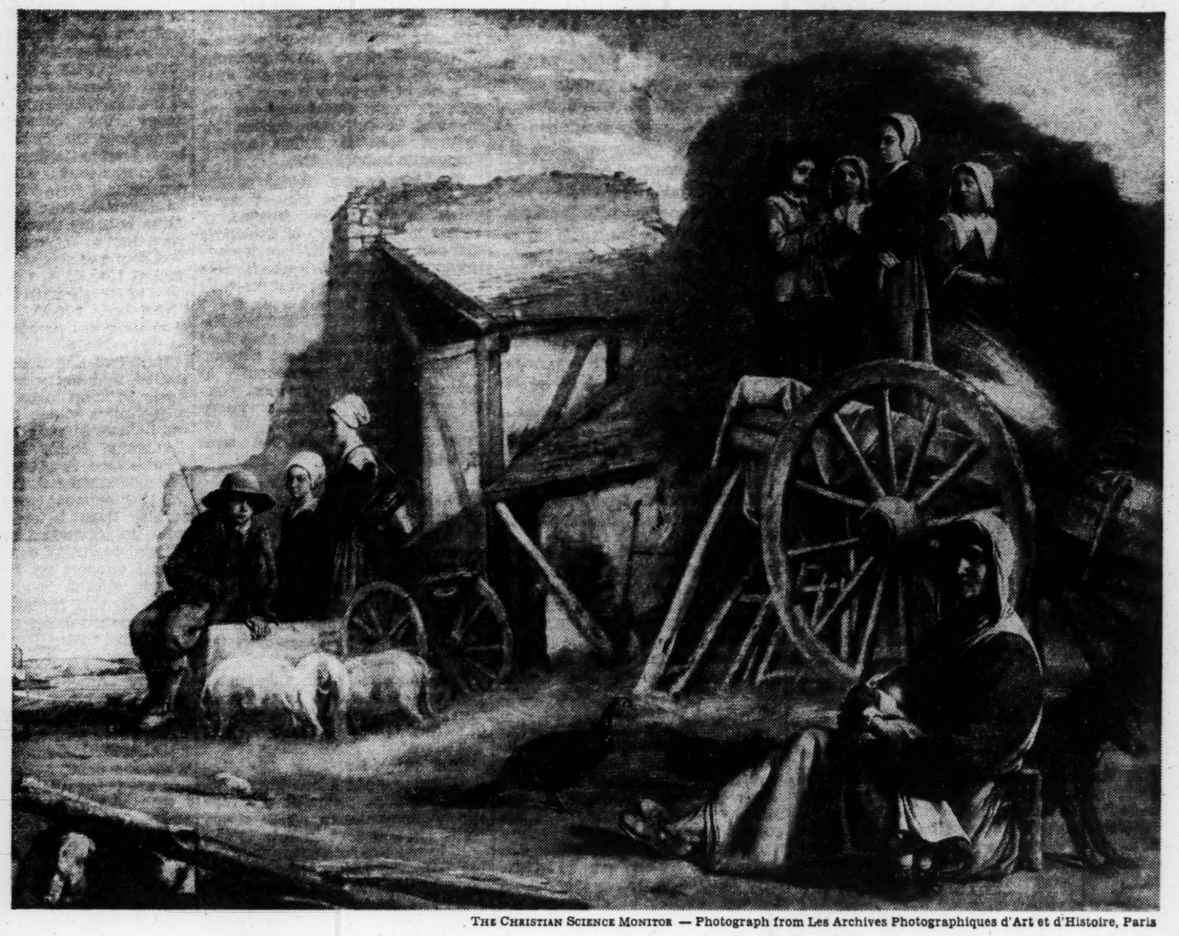
"Something bright in all,
Flowers in the summer,
Fires in the fall."

For, on those afternoons of raking, when the sun slipped down behind the bare trees, and we pulled on again the sweaters we had thrown away earlier—on the best of those afternoons, there was still the fire of leaves. If it was still, so that haze hung in the gray branches, mingling the colors, and the smoke curled up straight, blue and fragrant, we had this added blessing.

Then we shouted and danced about the glowing heart of leaves, the truest of fire-worshippers. As the twilight deepened, and the fire blazed up brighter and stronger, we dropped down silently to ponder this mystery. It was Troy burning; it was Dido's pyre. Sitting there made us understand the cavemen, and Daniel Boone, and the gypsies of Spain. It was a communion with some pristine experience of man, that in itself made us wiser and quieter.

And the mystery was in no way tarnished by the knowledge that potatoes lay hidden in the depths of the pile—great robust potatoes that, at the proper hour, would be raked out, counted jealously, and then, plentifully salted and buttered, eaten in all their sooty richness. No food has ever equaled these baked potatoes of the autumn fires; and their wonderful aptness and economy was the proof, as it were, that leaves were worth gathering up, a suitable and splendid harvest.

ELIZABETH WILDER



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph from Les Archives Photographiques d'Art et d'Histoire, Paris

"RETOUR DE LA FENAISON": *A Painting Attributed to Louis LeNain*

"THE RETURN FROM THE HAYMAKING," entitled also "The Cart" and "The Little Harvesters," is signed "LeNain fecit 1641"; but whether it is the work of Matthieu LeNain, Antoine, or Louis cannot be known for a fact.

The Louvre, to which the picture was bequeathed in 1879, attributes it to Louis, who was called the Roman, probably because he went to Italy. Of the three brothers, Louis is considered the ablest and is reputed to have been especially a man of the people, reproducing with his brush the simple daily tasks of those around him.

Louis was born at Laon at the end of the sixteenth century. With his brothers, he received a humble education and, like them, early showed a talent for painting. Nothing is known of their early life except that a foreigner, an artist, came to Laon and taught them for a year. From the influence of Frans Hals which is felt in a number of their pictures, it is thought by many that he was the foreign artist with whom the LeNain brothers studied. We hear of Antoine, the oldest, being received in 1629 as master painter at St. Germain-des-Près in Paris. A year later Matthieu and Louis were working in the studio with him in that city. All three held themselves aloof from the traditions and mannerisms of the court of Louis XIV. They were all natural artists, with nothing artificial in their pictures.

Token

Roses, rising from a crystal green vase,
As golden birds over a meadow pool,
Bring me earnest of love, in beauty and grace.
Sweet, they come, with the scent of cool
Gardens. Lovely, the flowers unfold—
And so will the love you have given.
Tomorrow, pale petals riven
Will fall on my table, their message told.
And to mind me of love I shall cherish,
Not fragile flowers that perish,
But vision of roses of gold.

NELLIE B. MACE

Yeats' Advice To Young Writers

NOW IT so happened that in these dying moments of the last century Mr. Yeats was at his grand climacteric. Not only was he, as it befell, *nel mezzo cammin di notra vita*, but he was also suffering a reaction against the influences of the day, and seeking simpler modes. He, too, had ventured, none more boldly, into the mysterious caves of symbolism, and had returned from his journey with much garnered wisdom, but with a new love for the sun. So he spoke his mind to his new friend. "Give up Paris," he said, "You will never create anything by reading Racine, and Arthur Symons will always be a better critic of French literature. Go to the Aran Islands. Live there as if you were one of the people themselves; express a life that has never found expression." Many young Irish writers have profited by Mr. Yeats' clear-sighted and uncompromising criticism; but none more so than John Synge. —From "J. M. Synge and the Irish Dramatic Movement," by FRANCIS BICKLEY in "Modern Biographies." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Last Drama Of Autumn

THERE IS ONE last drama in my garden for which I always wait, hoping it will be enacted while I am present, and not during my absence in London. It really rings down the curtain on the autumn. In the corner of the garden stands a young chestnut tree. It gives a splendid shade in the glare of summer. Through the winter its sticky mahogany buds hold promise of the future spring. In the late autumn its broad leaves change to golden yellow, and when all the colours have faded in the garden it stands there, a maiden in a bright party frock among all the greybeards.

Each November evening, on drawing the blinds after lamplight has come, I look out on the chestnut, for it has a habit of holding the last glow of sunset in the unseen sky. Also, I never know but that I may be seeing its glory for the last time. One morning I rise and behold—the chestnut stands naked to the sky, its autumn frock all tumbled about its feet. A night-frost has completely stripped the poor thing, and the apple trees, the poplars and laburnums, still in a process of leaf-losing, look pityingly at their naked sister, who only yesterday evening was so proud of herself. There is nothing now but to fetch a sack, stuff the leaves in it, and carry them to the garden bonfire. Experience has taught me the folly of filling the wheelbarrow. A sudden wind round the garden, and one's labour has been all in vain.—From "Gone Rustic," by CECIL ROBERTS. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

"Vigorous efforts"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE DAY, while sitting on the edge of a swimming pool, the writer was pushed into deep water by a practical joker. At the time he could not swim, but despite the fact that his plight was unnoticed by the large number of swimmers, he knew that God was with him. Through realizing the presence of divine Mind he was able to retain his mental balance, and after strenuous endeavor reached the landing steps safely. This experience called to remembrance the words of Mary Baker Eddy in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 22): "Waking to Christ's demand, mortals experience suffering. This causes them, even as drowning men, to make vigorous efforts to save themselves; and through Christ's precious love these efforts are crowned with success." Those who are struggling to overcome sickness and sin, in Christian Science learn that obedience to "Christ's demand" for spiritually mental action is the precursor to the healing which comes from God.

When examined in the light of Christian Science, we discover that our struggle is not with flesh and blood, but with a false sense of existence which defines man as mortal. Because man, in God's likeness, is wholly spiritual, this false sense of man as material is but an illusion of the fleshly so-called mind. In Christian Science, we awaken to "Christ's demand" as human consciousness is aroused from belief in the material fable to a comprehension of the spiritual fact that perfection is the true nature of man and immortality his real status, for man is the image and likeness of God, as the Scriptures declare.

But awakening to the spiritual reality is not all that is required. We also learn the necessity for making "vigorous efforts" to apply the truths of spiritual existence in everyday experience, to insist upon them in the face of opposition, and to hold firmly to them at all times and under all circumstances. Our endeavors are successful "through Christ's precious love," in proportion to our understanding of and fidelity to Truth and the correct application of its laws. In Christian Science we learn that Christ is the divine idea of God, and that all good is possible to God, who is ever with us as efficacious divine Love and Life. And it follows that in our true being we are ever with Him, as divine idea. Knowing that God is omnipotent, Christian Scientists refute all claims of error, disarrangement, deficiency—any belief that evil has power.

In Genesis (32:24) we read of Jacob's struggle, in which divine Truth overcame human will and its resistance to the truth: "Jacob was left alone; and there wrestled a man with him until the breaking of the day." While Jacob's struggle with error was severe, his endeavors were indeed "crowned with success," as his belief in the reality of evil and mortal selfhood was destroyed through discerning the real man—the perfect man of God's creating. Speaking of this experience, Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 309): "The result of Jacob's struggle thus appeared. He had conquered material error with the understanding of Spirit and of spiritual power. This changed the man. He was no longer called Jacob, but Israel,—a prince of God, or a soldier of God, who had fought a good fight."

Jacob's experience may be repeated in our own lives as sensuous error strives in our thinking to tip the scales against the realization and demonstration of the truth of man's spiritual being. But we learn in Christian Science that our struggle is not with person, place, or thing, but with the false belief that any phase of evil can be real and powerful. To save ourselves and others from this belief and the errors resulting from it is a vital necessity. Vigorous efforts must be made to grasp the Science of Christ, and to demonstrate its truths, namely, that God is omnipotent, omnipresent; that good alone is real; and that man is immortal, governed by divine Principle. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 262), "We must reverse our feeble flutterings—our efforts to find life and truth in matter—and rise above the testimony of the material senses, above the mortal to the immortal idea of God." We have demonstrable proof that such endeavors to demonstrate the allness of God are blessed.

When thought dwells with Spirit, God, the greatest good is unfolded, the sweetest rest found, everlasting victory won, and the perfection of man proved, as the greatness and goodness, yea, the infinitude, of God and His reflection unfold to us in increasing measure. When, through vigorous efforts to understand more of God in Christian Science, such spiritual results are attained, we can indeed say that our "efforts are crowned with success."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

„Starke Anstrengungen"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EINES TAGES wurde der Verfasser dieser Betrachtung, während er am Rande eines Schwimmbeckens saß, von einem Spaßmacher scherzweise ins tiefe Wasser gestoßen. Damals konnte er nicht schwimmen; aber obwohl keiner von den vielen Schwimmern seine mißliche Lage bemerkte, wußte er, daß Gott bei ihm war. Durch Erkenntnis der Gegenwart des göttlichen Gemüts konnte er sich sein mentales Gleichgewicht bewahren, und nach tapferer Anstrengung erreichte er wohlbehalten die ins Wasser hinabreichende Landungstreppe. Diese Erfahrung erinnerte ihn an die Worte Mary Baker Eddys im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 22): „Wenn die Sterblichen zu dem Verständnis der Forderung Christi erwachen, machen sie Leiden durch. Dies veranlaßt sie, wie Ertrinkende starke Anstrengungen zu machen, um sich zu retten; und durch Christi teure Liebe werden diese Anstrengungen mit Erfolg gekrönt". Wer danach ringt, Krankheit und Sünde zu überwinden, lernt in der Christlichen Wissenschaft, daß Gehorsam gegen „die Forderung Christi"—geistig mentale Tätigkeit—der Vorläufer der Heilung ist, die von Gott kommt.

Wenn wir unser Ringen im Lichte der Christlichen Wissenschaft prüfen, entdecken wir, daß es kein Ringen mit Fleisch und Blut, sondern mit einem falschen Sinn des Daseins ist, der den Menschen als sterblich bezeichnet. Weil der Mensch in Gottes Ebenbild ganz geistig ist, ist dieser falsche Sinn des Menschen als materiell nur eine Trugvorstellung des fleischlichen sogenannten Gemüts. In der Christlichen Wissenschaft erwachen wir, wenn das menschliche Bewußtsein aus dem Glauben an die materielle Fabel aufgerüttelt wird, zu der „Forderung Christi", zum Erfassen der geistigen Tatsache, daß Vollkommenheit die wahre Art des Menschen und Unsterblichkeit sein wirklicher Stand ist; denn der Mensch ist das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes, wie die Heilige Schrift erklärt.

Aber zu der geistigen Wirklichkeit erwachen, ist nicht alles, was erforderlich ist. Wir lernen auch die Notwendigkeit erkennen, „starke Anstrengungen" zu machen, die Wahrheiten des geistigen Daseins im Alltagsleben anzuwenden, trotz Widerspruch auf ihnen zu bestehen und allezeit und unter allen Umständen an ihnen festzuhalten. Unsere Bemühungen sind „durch Christi teure Liebe" im Verhältnis zu unserem Verständnis der Wahrheit und unserer Treue gegen sie und der richtigen Anwendung ihrer Gesetze erfolgreich. In der Christlichen Wissenschaft wird es uns klar, daß Christus die göttliche Idee Gottes ist, und daß alles Gute Gott möglich ist, der als die wirksame göttliche Liebe und das wirksame göttliche Leben immer bei uns ist. Und hieraus folgt, daß wir in unserem Sein als göttliche Idee immer bei Ihm sind. Da die Christlichen Wissenschafter wissen, daß Gott allmächtig ist, widerlegen sie alle Ansprüche des Irrtums, der Unordnung und der Mangelhaftigkeit—jeden Glauben, daß das Böse Macht habe.

Im 1. Buch Mose (K. 32, 25) lesen wir von Jakobs Ringen, in dem die göttliche Wahrheit den menschlichen Willen und dessen Widerstand gegen die Wahrheit überwand: „Jakob blieb allein. Da rang ein Mann mit ihm, bis die Morgenröte anbrach". Jakobs Ringen mit dem Irrtum war schwer; aber seine Anstrengungen wurden in der Tat „mit Erfolg gekrönt", da sein Glaube an die Wirklichkeit des Bösen und des sterblichen Selbst durch die Erkenntnis des wirklichen Menschen—des vollkommenen Menschen der Schöpfung Gottes—zerstört wurde. Mrs. Eddy schreibt über diese Erfahrung (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 309): „Also trat der Erfolg von Jakobs Ringen in die Erscheinung. Er hatte den materiellen Irrtum durch das Verständnis des Geistes und der geistigen Macht besiegt. Dies wandelte den Menschen um. Er hieß nicht mehr Jakob, sondern Israel—ein Fürst Gottes oder ein Streiter Gottes, der einen guten Kampf gekämpft hatte".

Jakobs Erfahrung kann sich in unserem eigenen Leben wiederholen, wenn der sinnliche Irrtum die Vergegenwärtigung und den Beweis der Wahrheit des geistigen Seins des Menschen in unserem Denken zu überwiegen trachtet. Aber die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt uns, daß wir nicht mit einer Person, einem Ort oder einem Ding ringen, sondern mit dem falschen Glauben, daß irgend eine Erscheinungsform des Bösen wirklich und mächtig sein könne. Uns und andere von diesem Glauben und den Irrtümern, die er zur Folge hat, befreien, ist höchst notwendig. Starke Anstrengungen müssen gemacht werden, die Christuswissenschaft zu erfassen und ihre Wahrheiten zu beweisen, nämlich daß Gott allmächtig, allgegenwärtig ist; daß nur das Gute wirklich ist; und daß der Mensch unsterblich ist und vom göttlichen Prinzip regiert wird. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 262): „Wir müssen unserem schwachen Flattern—nämlich unseren Versuchen, Leben und Wahrheit in der Materie zu finden—die entgegengesetzte Richtung geben und uns über das Zeugnis der materiellen Sinne, von der sterblichen zu der unsterblichen Idee Gottes erheben". Wir haben beweisbaren Augenschein, daß solche Bemühungen, die Allheit Gottes darzutun, gesegnet werden.

Wenn der Gedanke im Geist, in Gott, weilt, wird das größte Gute entfaltet, die lieblichste Ruhe gefunden, der ewige Sieg gewommen und die Vollkommenheit des Menschen bewiesen, wenn sich uns die Größe und die Güte, ja die Unendlichkeit Gottes und Seiner Widerspiegelung in zunehmendem Maße entfaltet. Wenn wir durch starke Anstrengungen, Gott in der Christlichen Wissenschaft besser verstehen zu lernen, solche geistigen Ergebnisse erlangen, können wir in der Tat sagen, daß unsere „Anstrengungen mit Erfolg gekrönt" werden.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

They Went to Live in Concord at the Old Manse

BEFORE THE Revolution the house had been built by Dr. William Emerson, who had seen from his study window the memorable first engagement at the bridge between the embattled farmers and the redcoats. Ralph Waldo Emerson had also occupied the house, in which he had written his first essay on Nature. Neither historical tradition, however, nor literary association, had prompted Hawthorne to select the Old Manse. He had wanted a place where he could live apart, and he found it, though now it was a seclusion *à deux*.

Sophia was ideally happy with the husband whom she could not too much admire. Here was their Eden—this plain, two-storied, gable-roofed dwelling set in the midst of the Concord landscape and margined by the slow Concord River whose current could scarcely be determined. . . .

On the lower floor the old minister's bedchamber made an attractive parlor with bright hangings and the wedding bric-a-brac, while his study in the upper southwest corner shone with pale yellow paint and paper, dappled in the afternoon with the shadows of trembling leaves. Here, surrounded by his familiar bachelor furniture, Hawthorne was to dream his dreams, . . .

Now through the beneficent influence of Sophia, who acted as contact between himself and the world, his Concord neighbors were suffered to visit him.

Emerson came, unlocking his word hoard on nature and friendship and compensation, and irradiating his thoughts with that peculiar slow smile that was like the emerging of the sun from behind a cloud. Hawthorne listened, rarely breaking in upon that talk with a word or a question.

And Thoreau, who was then part of Emerson's household, sometimes accompanied the philosopher and sat in the Hawthorne parlor, hardly listening because of the thoughts that surged within him, and rousing himself to a pleasant reality when Sophia, who feared he was bored, played for him her little music box, one of her wedding presents. Instantly the inward-seeking eyes brightened and the face that had seemed so ugly to the lover of beauty assumed a soft loveliness.

Slowly friendship ripened between the shy poet and the shyer Hawthorne, who surprised even himself on finding that he enjoyed the calm gliding of Thoreau's *Musketaquid* along the Concord and the climb to the hills that for the first time in America were rousing the nature worship of poet and philosopher.

Hawthorne, too, like Sophia, knew happiness in the heart of that Concord where, as Mrs. Peabody told her daughter, "native Apollos and Platos spring up in your everyday walk." . . .

For three years, broken by visits to Salem and Boston, the Hawthornes mingled in that current of simple living and high thinking. — From "Puritan City — The Story of Salem," by FRANCES WINWAR. (New York: McBride.)

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Wonders of Research: Electrons Can Be Seen

Heat and salt used to bring the supposed invisible to view—Latex preserved for shipping.

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

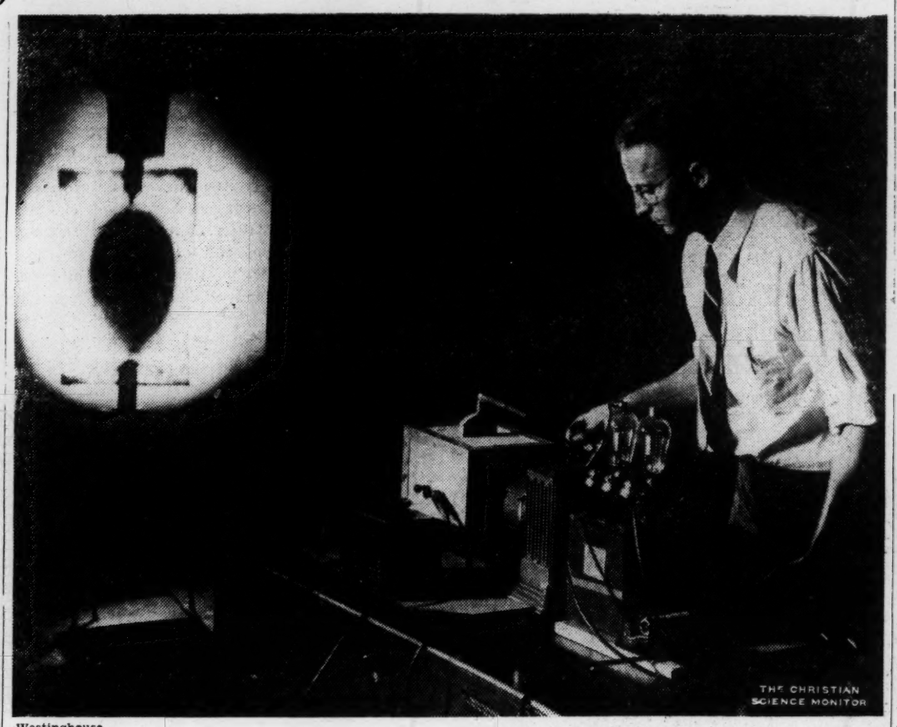
A research engineer has managed to make a few billion electrons—building blocks of matter and electricity—disclose themselves in a visible form; and the task, oddly enough, was considerably easier than trying to catch a squirrel by putting salt on its tail. Under intense heat and high voltage, an inch-long crystal of ordinary table salt became the medium in which the electrons—negatively charged particles so tiny that 10 quintillion of them are jammed into a cubic inch of the salt crystal—formed a reddish-purple cloud.

Dr. L. J. Berberich of the Westinghouse Research Laboratories performed the experiment with the aid of a special electric furnace equipped with two electrodes. By reversing the electrical voltage, he was also able to make the electrons leave the crystal and return to the electrode from which they had been expelled. While the electrons are actually invisible individually, they became collectively visible under the white light projected through the crystal.

The crystal of salt (sodium chloride) was heated to 1,200 degrees Fahrenheit, to make room for the visiting electrons. Dr. Berberich explained that for every electron forced into one end of the crystal, a chlorine ion (chlorine atom plus one electron) must leave the other end, in order to keep the total number of electrons or negative charges in the crystal always the same and just neutralized by the positive charges on the sodium atoms. If this were not so, the repulsive force of so many extra electrons crowded together would be large enough to explode the crystal. The crystal can indeed be shattered, he stated, by forcing electrons into it at too great a rate.

This electron phenomenon was imaged on a large screen by means of a projector attached to the furnace. Dr. Berberich pointed out that he used salt for this demonstration because it is a simple cubic crystal, the simplest of all solid structures, whose atoms of chlorine and sodium are known to be arranged like the squares on a checker board.

"Our whole development of electrical machines," he said, "depends not only on the phenomena of conduction and magnetism, but also on insulation; for without electrical insulation, voltages are impossible. No layman would suspect salt of being involved in the science of electricity, but it is through such studies as these that electrical engineers, chemists, and physicists have learned how best to conduct and insulate electric power."



Westinghouse

Dr. L. J. Berberich, Furnace, and Projector

Electrons are shown upon screen, their vibrations absorbing all but red and violet of light passed through heated crystal

Spoilage Avoided

A chemical development which will prove of value to American industries using rubber latex is announced by Monsanto Chemical Company. By the use of Santobrite (Monsanto's sodium pentachlorphenate) with a very small amount of ammonia, it will be possible effectively and economically to preserve latex at the plantations in the tropics, and maintain it in preserved condition during transportation and storage.

In this way it will be possible not only to avoid loss by spoilage caused by delay in transportation, but to maintain a reserve of the highly perishable liquid rubber in the United States for use in the event of interruption of supply by warfare on the seas. A plant for the manufacture of this preservative is already planned for South America.

Robot Chemist

The invention of a "mechanical chemist" that will displace the human laboratory worker in analyzing complex chemical substances is announced from the annual Michigan-Ohio regional meeting of the American Chemical Society at Michigan State College. Acids, bases, and oxidizable elements, such as iron, bromine, and iodine, are among the many materials that can be studied with the machine, which is so simply operated that the analyst is required only to prepare the solutions and load the apparatus. During the analysis the electrically operated mechanism draws a graph which tells the complete story to the attending chemist.

The principles involved are those governing electrometric titration, a method used to determine quantitatively the constituents of chemical compounds. Substitution of the machine for the human analyst eliminates the possibility of errors arising from the "human equation" and results in a speedier and less tedious procedure.

Fossils Re-Map Shore Line

A significant fossil deposit near Ojai, in California's Santa Barbara Mountains, many miles from the sea, is being studied by Dr. Chester Stock, paleontologist of the Los Angeles Museum. The find includes fossil fishes, crabs, eels, and a palm frond, probably from the Miocene Age, some 30,000,000 years ago. While the marine formation from this period is not uncommon in this locality, the frond indicates the presence of land near an ocean, and would suggest that the sea formed a bay at that point, the palm growing close to shore. The fossils were discovered by Messrs. Joe Thompson and Thomas McKnight of the Upper Ojai Valley, and were donated by them to the Museum.

Auto Dealers Ask Governor To End Strike

DETROIT, Nov. 9 (AP)—With no indication of an immediate settlement in sight, State and Federal mediators doggedly continued today in their efforts to solve the prolonged contract dispute between Chrysler Corporation and the United Automobile Workers.

Gov. Luren D. Dickinson, in response to an appeal for personal intervention, said the State Administration was doing "the best we can" to bring about a settlement, and intimated he would take no further part beyond supporting the State Labor Board in its activities.

It was at the Governor's insistence that the Board entered the negotiations last week. Arthur E. Raab, Board Chairman, has combined his mediation efforts with those of James F. Dewey, ace conciliator for the U. S. Department of Labor.

The appeal for intervention came from Wayne County (Detroit) dealers in Chrysler products, who said "thousands upon thousands" of men, women and children "are destitute and suffering" because of the dispute, and that automobile dealers throughout the Nation would be forced to close their doors if it continued.

The dealers proposed in a letter that the Governor try to "make Nov. 11 another Armistice Day" and get the men back to work. "We know the longer it drags on, the more tense the situation will become," they said.

An estimated 100,000 workers in the automotive and related industries have been made idle by an almost complete stoppage of Chrysler operations since the dispute began more than a month ago.

'Ham and Eggers' Map New Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Decisive defeat of the $30-Every-Thursday retirement proposal leaves California still the Nation's most generous State in old-age payments. Proponents of the twice beaten "ham-and-egg" plan assert they are remaining in full mobilization for further political action toward "economic betterment."

The two-to-one defeat at the special election on Nov. 7 came about in the largest turnout of voters in the history of the State and perhaps of the Nation, according to unofficial tallies which place the number of voters at more than 80 per cent of those qualified.

At the regular 1938 election, the original version of the plan was defeated by 10 per cent margin. Revised for "appeasement" it evoked California's greatest controversial fight, ending in victory again for the opponents, led by practically all established civic groups in the State.

Way to Prosperity

The strong showing of the proponents was based upon the appeal of $30-every-Thursday under a warrant or scrip system as the State's and perhaps the Nation's way to prosperity, not only through direct payments to "Sunset citizens," but also through alleged stimulus to all parts of the body economic.

The landslide verdict indicated that even more than last November, the majority considered the plan threatening to the immediate welfare of the State.

The vote, far from branding California as penurious toward its older citizens, followed a widespread campaign in which opponents showed that in setting the pace in old-age assistance, California with the help of the Federal Government was doing all it could, and more than any other state.

The State Department of Social Welfare reports that of the 1,700,000 recipients of old-age assistance throughout the Nation, 125,000 are in California; that combined Federal and State payments in California average $32.43 monthly, as compared with $19 as the combined national average; and that of the $32,000,000 paid out monthly under the combined system throughout the Nation, $4,000,000 is paid out in California.

Simultaneous with the announcement from "Ham-and-Egg" headquarters here that the proposition is being drafted for a third vote, movement officials revealed that they had started a recall move against Gov. C. L. Olson, who was elected largely with the support of "Ham-and-Eggers" last fall but who since has repudiated the plan as unworkable.

Ham-and-Egg headquarters reported that every effort is being made to keep intact the precinct organization which many observers believe already has surpassed Tammany Hall's heyday. Such mobilization is aimed at keeping the movement a decisive factor in the 1940 national elections in California. Even before the second vote, the movement had been considered as strong enough for continued support by Ellis W. Patterson, elected last fall as Governor Olson's running mate, who has announced his candidacy for the United States Senate next year.

Weekly Newspaper

Chief emphasis to keep the movement alive is being placed upon the "Ham-and-Egg" weekly newspaper, which has State-wide circulation. Radio programs, which were the chief contact with voters, are being allowed to shrink.

The plan's promoters are engaged in extensive conferences to see what form the third edition should take. While the recall move against the Governor is getting under way, officials are discussing whether to attempt to qualify the plan for a special election, for the next regular election, or whether to force it through the Legislature.

Even though not so many votes were cast on Nov. 7 for it as were cast last year, the plan still is regarded as having enough supporters to indicate that the issue is alive in California politics.

Transfer Opposed

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9 (AP)—Protesting the proposal to transfer eight United States Lines vessels to registry in Panama as "un-American," John R. Murray, local business agent for the National Maritime Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations said Nov. 8 the Union would call a protest march to Washington if the transfer is approved.

Mr. Murray said the Union's Philadelphia membership agreed to meet Nov. 13 and join with New York seamen in the march if necessary.

Steel Executive Explains Price Rise

WASHINGTON (AP) — Eugene Grace, President of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, told the Monopoly Committee Nov. 9 that his company announced price increases with United States Steel in 1936 and 1937 because increased operating costs made it necessary.

"Our policy and purpose is to do our business competitively," the steel executive said in response to a question as to why Bethlehem and United States Steel increased their prices at about the same time and mostly at the same rate.

"The return we were getting in 1935 and 1936 was not on a basis that gave sufficient spread between the cost of producing and the sales price to give a profit," he said.

"We welcomed the opportunity to obtain a larger return by an increase in our selling prices."

Labor Peace Again Concerns The President

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt Nov. 9 explored with the leaders of organized labor's warring factions the prospects of reopening joint A. F. of L.-C. I. O. peace negotiations.

The President talked separately at the White House with C. I. O. leader John L. Lewis and A. F. of L. President William Green, but when they left there was no indication that the President's latest effort in his two-year campaign to restore harmony in the labor movement had succeeded.

Mr. Lewis had a broad smile, but was non-committal about his chat with the President, although he did say that the conference embraced labor peace.

"That's all I can do for you today," Mr. Lewis told newspapermen who pressed him with inquiries as to whether the long postponed peace conferences were soon to be resumed.

Mr. Green was more talkative.

"I told him there was no hurdle as far as we were concerned," Mr. Green said.

"We are ready to resume negotiations whenever the peace committee of the C. I. O. is ready to meet us."

Mr. Green mentioned that the President would see John L. Lewis, head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, later Nov. 9 and suggested that Mr. Roosevelt might "persuade" Mr. Lewis to resume the peace conferences broken off last April.

The A. F. of L. leader said he also talked with the President about the labor situation in the maritime industry, and the threat to the jobs of seamen whose vessels are barred from war zones by Neutrality Act restrictions. Mr. Green said he believed "relief measures" were all that could be undertaken to relieve the seamen's situation.

The question of labor peace has been dormant since last April when the negotiations going on under White House auspices were indefinitely postponed by Mr. Lewis to give him time to complete work on a soft coal contract.

Since that time the prospects of early settlement of the labor war have become more remote. Mr. Lewis characterized peace negotiations a few months ago as "impossible," and in recent weeks has made plans for a new and more vigorous C. I. O. organizing campaign.

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2 QUARTS LIQUID
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SAVES MONEY every day. You save three cents (1½ cents a quart) every time you buy the Econo-way container. Keep these savings in the Econo-way Savings Bank your Borden Man will give you for the asking. And watch them grow!

SAVES ROOM in the ice box. This *two*-quart Econo-way container takes up little more shelf space than a *one*-quart glass bottle—and is not even as tall as a quart bottle.

WHAT ECONO-WAY SERVICE IS

Borden has struggled for years with the problem: "How can we bring the price of milk to the consumer *down?*"

Countless improvements, insuring the freshness, purity and quality of milk, have been made. They have all been advisable and necessary. But rigid farm inspection, pasteurization and laboratory quality control and new, speedier delivery from farm to home—have all added expense.

Freshness, purity and quality must be maintained, but the old-fashioned system of *daily* home delivery, bottle collecting, bottle washing, lost and broken bottles, etc., needs to be modernized.

Borden's new Econo-way System of home delivery is the answer. We have tried it out in small towns for several months. People like it. It works.

It saves collecting, sorting, checking, washing and inspecting bottles. It saves expensive bottle-washing machinery.

Glass bottles and their cases weigh more than the milk they carry. So Econo-way saves the waste of gasoline, oil, tires and vehicle wear carrying a load that is 55% glass bottles and cases and only 45% milk.

It saves the cost of 40,000 Borden bottles lost or broken *every day!*

Nobody loses. Everybody gains. You get your milk 1½ cents a quart cheaper. Your milkman has less weight to lift and carry. He has no bottles to collect. He has fewer daily stops to make. His earnings increase. The price to the farmer is maintained.

Not often is an industry able to plan to reduce the price of its product to the buyer and at the same time to maintain the wages of employees and still pay the same amount for raw materials. But that is exactly what we hope to do with our new Econo-way delivery system.

Now Borden has streamlined its system of home delivery. You will get exactly the same pure, rich Borden's milk you have always had in glass bottles. But now *you save 1½ cents on every quart you buy!*

Borden's Econo-way Service will be introduced in the five Boroughs of Greater New York as soon as possible. It may be several weeks before Econo-way reaches your neighborhood. But it is coming! Coming to save you time and trouble . . . and money!

CAN'T DRIP when pouring. The pouring lip is so designed that not a single drop can dribble down the side of the container. And the patented cap covers the pouring lip, giving complete sanitary protection.

PROTECTED FLAVOR . . . exactly the same delicious Borden's milk you have always had in glass bottles. With Econo-way container, flavor is sealed in . . . any ice box odors are sealed out.

NO BOTTLES TO WASH and put out when you become an Econo-way Customer. When the container is empty, you throw it away. It makes only one trip. It comes to you new—when it's empty, it's through.

BORDEN'S Econo-way SERVICE

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1939

Boston Scans Ways to Cut Storage Cost

Economy move supports centralized warehouse for supplies of all city departments.

Would a big central warehouse for storing city supplies cut the cost of Boston's government and help cut taxes?

If so, it might be a good investment. It might more than pay its way.

It's an open question—a question which, it has been disclosed, is now being studied at City Hall.

In many cities a central storehouse is the basis of a centralized buying system. Centralized buying has saved an average of 10 to 15 per cent in cities where honestly tried.

In the search for better and cheaper ways of administering Boston's government, the central warehouse proposal offers a challenging question.

Buying Centralized

Actual buying in Boston is centralized. But each department has its own warehouses, its own supplies, its own bookkeeping system, its own methods of salvage. There is little co-operation among them. It is a condition that, like Topsy, "jest growed."

Perhaps this particular Topsy needs "fetchin' up" to the extent of centralized warehouse, supply and salvage control, and a uniform bookkeeping system. Some observers think this Topsy even needs a central warehouse building.

There really seems little doubt about it. Topsy does need centralized warehouse control, surplus control and salvage management. And a uniform bookkeeping system. The big question there is how to do it and how rapidly. But this warehouse question—it is fraught with obstacles, as the facts so far available show.

The initial cost would be enormous. An adequate storehouse should be perhaps as large as the Mechanics Building on Huntington Avenue. No such building is available now.

The second obstacle is upkeep. This includes the cost of trucking supplies from the central point to the departments. Some of this (or all of it) might be absorbed by savings. That's a question yet to be answered.

Common Articles

Non-perishable common articles lend themselves to a central warehouse system better than other commodities. Soap, brooms, pails, mops, shovels, hardware, building supplies, office supplies are examples. With plenty of storage space, Boston might pare costs by buying these in larger quantities.

A central warehouse would make inventory control easier, and better enable the city to centralize its salvaging operations. The latter is now handled by departmental auctions and bids. There seems opportunity to save in this direction.

A central system would facilitate exchange of goods among departments.

With a central receiving point, the city would have a better chance to check all goods on delivery. This would be particularly valuable in the case of smaller items, where it is harder for the Supply Department to keep constant check.

Such a storehouse might furnish more complete facilities for repairing city equipment—office furniture and machinery, for example Savings might result.

Requisitions Speeded

With room to keep reserves on hand, filling of requisitions could probably be speeded.

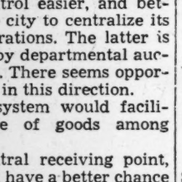
Finally, a central storage house might make it practical for the Supply Department to be granted a revolving cash fund. It would use this to buy common commodities and foodstuffs at opportune times in the market. New York has found this device a big money saver.

These factors must be offset by the fact that about 85 per cent of the Supply Department's purchases are now negotiated by contract on a "delivery as required" basis. Some might be saved if the city took delivery in big lots. That's a question, too.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and slightly colder tonight, with lowest temperature in the middle 30's; Friday becoming warmer, followed by rain Friday night and on Saturday; moderate and diminishing northwesterly winds, shifting to southerly Friday.



Maine and New Hampshire: Fair, and slightly colder in south portion tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness and warmer, rain Friday night and Saturday.

Vermont: Fair tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness and warmer followed by showers beginning late Friday afternoon or night.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness and warmer, rain Friday night and Saturday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest winds becoming southerly and increasing Friday, fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	38	38	Minneapolis	37	36
Chicago	38	36	New Orleans	56	55
Denver	45	44	New York	38	37
Helena	36	28	Norfolk	43	42
Kansas City	58	48	Philadelphia	41	38
Los Angeles	61	60	St. Louis	45	39
Miami	65	63	San Francisco	51	50
			Washington	40	39

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 9.
B—Minimum, Nov. 8.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 9:31 p. m; height 10.2 ft.
Friday, 9:53 a. m.; height 11.2 ft.
Light all vehicles by 4:59 p. m.

Water-in-Gas Ruse Solves a Mystery

By the Associated Press

Athol, Mass, Nov. 9.

When officials of a local factory told Police Chief William J. Callahan of repeated thefts of gasoline from storage tanks, the Chief told them to pump out all the remaining gasoline and fill the tanks with water.

Pretty soon a youth had his car pushed into a nearby filling station. It wouldn't run, seemed to have water in the tank.

The youth was sentenced to Concord Reformatory in District Court yesterday, found guilty of the theft of the gasoline. A companion was placed on probation.

Democratic Leaders Plan For Campaign

With political feuds of past years forgotten or momentarily pushed aside, former Governors Joseph B. Ely, James M. Curley and Charles F. Hurley, as well as former United States Senator Marcus Coolidge, Councilor Daniel H. Coakley and other party leaders sat down together yesterday to discuss means of restoring the Democratic Party to power in Massachusetts.

Also active participants were Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, and present candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in 1940; William H. Burke, new Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, who proposed the meeting; Leo J. Halloran, Secretary of the Committee; former Lieut.-Gov. Francis E. Kelly, and Benjamin L. Schwalb of Chelsea.

Not present and not invited was Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, who, some political experts believe, has been entertaining thoughts of Beacon Hill advancement. Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts and Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts sent word they were unable to attend.

While respective future political ambitions of the participants may later cause some discord among the group, yesterday the members had a quiet meeting at which all were reported to have agreed that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall must be beaten in 1940.

To build Democratic strength in 1940 proposals were made for a registration drive, and collection of 1940 campaign funds. In connection with the latter all agreed to co-operate to promote the Jackson Day dinner on Jan. 8 at which a $25 head tax will be charged. In more successful Democratic years the dinner tariff was $100 per person.

The group attending yesterday's conference, plus Senator Walsh and Representative McCormack, were established as an advisory committee to Mr. Burke. The committee will meet on the 15th of each month.

Bridges to Swing Through Six States

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, will swing through six states later this month in an attempt to have Republican delegates sent to the 1940 convention unpledged.

Senator Bridges' itinerary, beginning Nov. 16 in Los Angeles, will take him to California, Nevada Oregon, Washington, Michigan and Illinois.

He has scheduled conferences with Republican leaders of the states and counties. Aides disclosed today he probably also would call on former President Hoover at Palo Alto, Calif.

Vermont Students Get Flying Instruction

Thirty University of Vermont undergraduates are attending classes three days a week after college hours to receive their theoretical instruction in flying under the program of the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

A minimum requirement of two weeks of study is necessary before students may fly, and Dean G. F. Eckard of the engineering college, in whose department the work is being done, is insisting on a thorough preliminary course.

First Fall of Snow Only Slight Flurry

Greater Boston had its first taste of snow for this season today—a slight flurry that fell at various points around 8:30 a. m. The sun came out immediately afterward, however, dashing the hopes of boys whose sleds and skis had lain idle through the summer.

During the brief fall of white flakes, the temperature in Boston fell from 38 to 34 degrees, but did not reach the freezing mark. It rose after the flurry to 40, at which point it remained during the morning.

The first snow of autumn this year came seven days earlier than the first flurry here last year, which was on Nov. 16, according to the Boston Weather Bureau. It was nearly a month later than the record for early snow—Oct. 13, 1934.

Plea Is Heard For Extended Harbor Lines

Army engineer chief to decide on course to be taken—Is sought for improvement of piers.

A plan for extension of Boston's harbor lines to points 200 feet beyond the existing limits and only 300 feet from the channel line, was taken under advisement today by Col. A. K. B. Lyman, Chief of the Army Engineers Office in Boston, after a hearing in the Federal Building.

A number of civic and maritime officials attended the hearing. Among those speaking in support of the extension of the harbor lines to permit improvement and lengthening of piers in East Boston, South Boston, and along Atlantic Avenue, were Gen. Richard K. Hale, State Director for the Waterways Commission; Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Commander S. C. Stengel, appearing as the representative of the Commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard.

The Civil Aeronautics Authority was represented as favoring extension of the harbor lines in East Boston—where further development of the East Boston Airport is planned.

Colonel Lyman will report to the Secretary of War in Washington, whose approval must be obtained for the proposed change.

Veterans March On Armistice Day

One of the biggest parades to be seen in Boston in years will proceed through the downtown district this Saturday when the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Legion, Disabled American Veterans, and Spanish War Veterans together with other military groups will observe the 21st anniversary of Armistice Day.

The parade will start at Commonwealth Avenue and Hereford Street at 1:30 p. m. and the following route will be covered: Commonwealth Avenue to Arlington Street to Boylston, to Tremont, to Temple Place, to Washington Street, to School, to Beacon, to Commonwealth.

Brig.-Gen. Edgar C. Erickson of the Massachusetts National Guard will be Marshal and Lieut.-Col. Wallace A. Choquette, Infantry, Massachusetts National Guard, will be Chief of Staff. The parade will be reviewed at City Hall by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and at the State House by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Local chapters of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion will hold observances in their respective cities, parades being scheduled for Swampscott, Gloucester, Melrose, Hull, New Bedford, Arlington, Beverly, and other communities.

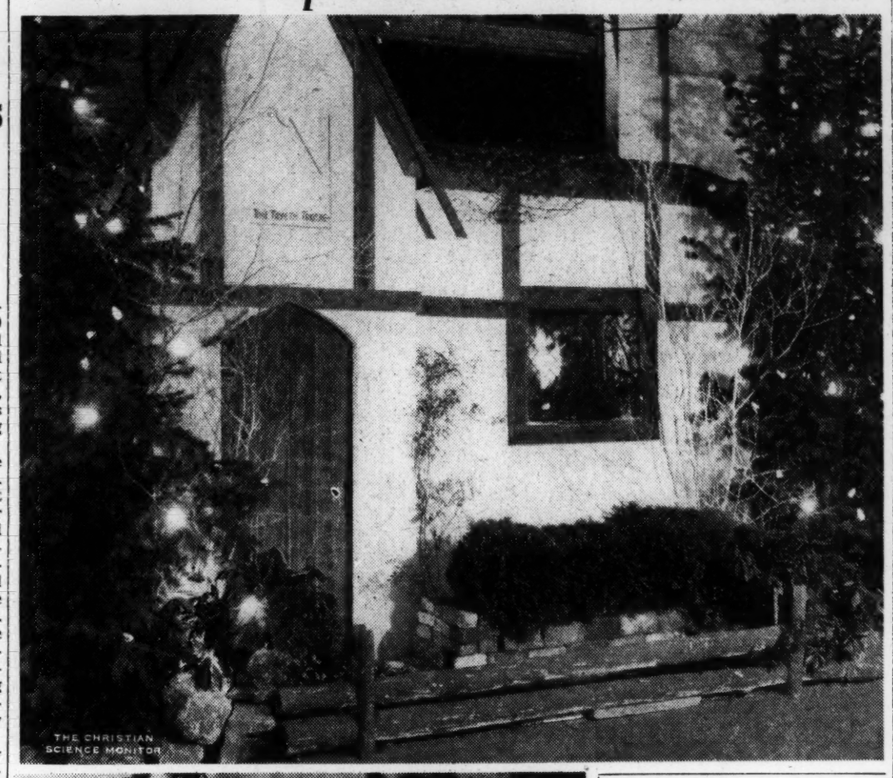
In Arlington the High School Auditorium will be dedicated to the late George H. Lowe, World War veteran and Chairman of the Board of Selectmen at the time of his passing. Military and civic organizations will participate in the ceremonies to be held Saturday morning following a short parade.

Mothers Protest Panama Ship Plan

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 9 (AP)—Charging that the contemplated transfer of American merchant ships to Panama registry would subject this country to the risk of war unnecessarily, Mrs. Arthur D. Lynn, National President of the Mothers of American Sons, urged mothers today to telegraph to President Roosevelt their opposition to such a course.

"This transfer would invite sabotage and attack at our most vulnerable point in national defense—the Panama Canal," Mrs. Lynn told a mass meeting. "Regardless of technicalities, it is an evident violation of the will of the people of this country that any such risk should be taken that might lead us into war."

Art Finds Expression at the Flower Show



By a Staff Photographer

Two Striking Exhibits at Horticultural Hall

Upper—Just inside the door of Horticultural Hall at Grand Autumn Flower Show, which opened today, is this example of outdoor Christmas illumination.

Lower—Mrs. William A. Moore of the Lexington Field and Garden Club, putting the finishing touches on her "Birds' Christmas Tree." All the decorations are made of suet, berries and other things birds delight in eating.

Autumn Flower Show Opens

Christmas delights for birds and wayfarers share Horticultural Hall floodlights with beautiful chrysanthemum displays at the Grand Autumn Flower Show which opened this afternoon—to remain through Sunday.

The pleasant sight of a Tudor-American home, floodlit from behind shrubbery and framed by illuminated, living Christmas trees, greets the visitor to the show. Designed by Miss Elizabeth Woolley, Newbury Street landscape architect, to show how to share holiday cheer with passers-by, the house has a little leaded window, across which "snow" is blown constantly by an ingenious arrangement. Behind the panes is a brightly lit Bellini Madonna, set off against a piece of ancient Venetian brocade—valued at $350, Miss Woolley remarked.

Attracting much interest in a display of decorated Christmas trees is a "tree for birds," made by Mrs. William A. Moore of the Lexington Field and Garden Club. It is hung with tiny dogs, rabbits, snowmen, children on sleds, and what not, made by Mrs. Moore out of suet, pastry, barberry and cranberries—all tasty morsels for feathered holiday-makers.

Most pretentious exhibit of the show is the big chrysanthemum garden staged by Edwin S. Webster, President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society—complete with lawns, hedges, statuary, gates and other beautifully arranged trimmings. Mrs. Francis B. Crowninshield, of Marblehead, is exhibiting another formal garden with effective flagstones, a goldfish pool and one of her famous lead statues.

Shippers Get Instructions Under New Act

Because the neutrality legislation recently passed by Congress requires that the title of all goods destined for belligerent countries be transferred to a foreign Government, agency, institution, partnership, association, corporation or national, before they can be allowed to leave the seaports of the United States, shippers are required to declare under oath that they have complied with those requirements.

In Boston, the result is a virtual flood of shippers, brokers, steamship men and others crowding the custom house, for information. Official copies of the declaration to be filled out and signed before a Notary were distributed by customs officials today. One must be filed with each export declaration which describes the goods being shipped out of the country.

A form approved by Washington authorities, may be written or stamped on each export declaration and rubber stamp manufacturers are expected to enjoy a mild boom as a result. The form approved for such use is:

"I, ———, do hereby declare that all right, title, and interest in the goods described on this export declaration, and shipped by me on board the ——— have been transferred to a foreign Government, agency, institution, partnership, association, corporation, or national, and that I will comply with such rules and regulations as have been or may be promulgated."

Space is provided for the signature of the shipper at the bottom, and a place for the Notary to sign.

No mention is made in the official instructions as to shipment of goods to neutral countries and shippers today voice the opinion that exports to those nations may continue as in the past, without transferring title before shipment, and thus allowing American citizens to still have a financial interest in goods passing through the combat zones and arriving in European non-warring countries.

Harvard Pacifist Groups in Action

Armistice day, and, indeed, the entire week-end of November 10-12, will see pacifist demonstrations of every sort and description at Harvard Yard, Cambridge. No fewer than five student organizations are planning to hold mass meetings.

Tomorrow afternoon the Harvard Student Union will show "Grande Illusion" and announce the results of a poll on student opinion which it has been taking. The Harvard Anti-War Committee has hired speakers to denounce what they consider the country's "two-faced stand" with regard to the European war. The Student Christian Movement has engaged Henry J. Cadbury, noted professor of Biblical Literature, to discuss with students the possibilities of immediate peace. A Youth Committee Against War will distribute leaflets at the veterans' parade on the Boston Common, risking arrest. And the Massachusetts Youth Committee will emphasize the "folly and destructiveness" of war for two days in a row at the Boston Y. M. C. A. They are all united in a single aim: that of keeping America out of war.

Union Challenges Action On Narrow Gauge Plea

Counsel for Local 991 of the American Street Carmen's Union today challenged the right of the State Public Utilities Commission to grant permission for complete liquidation of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad (Narrow Gauge) at a hearing in the State House.

Henry Wise, counsel for the local, most of whose members are employed by the Narrow Gauge, contended before the Commission that State law gives the Commission authority only to authorize partial abandonment, but not complete liquidation. The Commission took the motion under advisement and indicated a decision would be made shortly.

Whether or not the Commission is empowered to order complete abandonment of the Narrow Gauge will not alter the practical situation that the road has barely sufficient cash on hand to meet pay rolls until Dec. 1, and not enough to pay all its current bills, its counsel, Cushing Goodhue, advised the Commission.

Fiscal Position

"Two snowstorms and we're through," was Mr. Goodhue's declaration of the Narrow Gauge's fiscal position. He asserted that the people of Winthrop cannot be too firmly impressed by the stringent circumstances facing the Narrow Gauge which now makes its future operation "not a question of months, but of weeks or even days."

Other counsel associated with Mr. Wise in seeking a method of keeping the Narrow Gauge above water, however, disagreed with his challenge that the Public Utilities Commission lacks the power to approve complete liquidation, subject to final approval of the Federal Bankruptcy Court.

Fred Fisher, counsel for the town of Winthrop, and Frederick H. Reinstein, counsel for Revere, interrupted Mr. Wise's motion with statements that they believed the Commission has sufficient power; nevertheless Mr. Wise pressed for a ruling and Francis M. McKeown, Chairman, remarking that "time is the essence in this case" said a decision would be soon handed down.

Abandonment Urged

Prof. William J. Cunningham of Harvard University recommended to the commission complete abandonment of the Narrow Gauge. He said studies made by him showed the road can no longer be operated at a profit under any circumstances. He upheld the administration of the road in recent years under stress of declining traffic and revenue, saying the management had taken avail of every possible economy. Professor Cunningham advised the town of Winthrop to accept the current legislative act permitting the Boston Elevated Railway to purchase the Winthrop division of the Narrow Gauge for not more than $250,000.

Mr. Goodhue attributed failure of the road to three causes:

1. Busses operating from Salem and Lynn by the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway to Boston.
2. The purchase by the Boston Elevated of the Chelsea Division of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway.
3. Building of the Sumner Tunnel with the subsequent increase of motor traffic from North Shore communities to Boston.

Reconsideration Urged

Prior to today's hearing the special commission established by the Legislature to study Massachusetts railroad problems recommended that the Town of Winthrop reconsider its rejection of a plan under which the Boston Elevated Railway would purchase the Narrow Gauge and undertake transportation from Winthrop to Boston.

The Winthrop residents recently rejected the plan under which the "Elevated" would purchase the Narrow Gauge for not more than $250,000. One of the major reasons for rejection was the Winthrop fear that the "Elevated" would substitute bus service for the present rail service. Opponents insisted Winthrop streets were not sufficiently broad to carry busses. Furthermore, they objected to paying a share of the annual "Elevated" deficit.

The special commission, however, yesterday announced that Edward Dana, President and General Manager of the Elevated, gave the commission assurances that bus service would not be substituted, that standard gauge tracks would be installed and latest high-speed electric cars would be used. The service would be operated to Maverick Square, East Boston.

Massachusetts Cities Show Gains in Residential Building

Practically every large Massachusetts city experienced substantial gains in residential building during the first nine months of 1939, as compared with 1938, the State Planning Board reported today.

Newburyport, with a 219 per cent increase, showed the largest gain among the 35 municipalities, reporting building gains over last year. A total of 55 municipalities were checked. However, its total amounts to only $39,900 for the 1939 period.

Boston reported the largest amount of residential construction, a total of $2,214,650 compared to $1,759,000 during the first nine months last year. The Boston advance was 26 per cent.

Newton was a close second, with $1,654,060 during the first nine months of 1939. Last year in a similar period the building figures totaled only $1,445,000, an advance of 14 per cent.

The 55 municipalities as a whole reported construction totaling $14,447,115 for the 1939 period compared to $12,734,321 in 1938. The net advance for the 55 municipalities was 13 per cent.

Worcester, Massachusetts' second largest city, reported a 48 per cent increase, with the 1939 period construction amounting to $1,232,523 compared to $832,855.

Springfield, another large city, showed a 21 per cent jump, from $425,250 to $512,600.

Brookline, one of the State's most popular residential centers, reported a building jump of 25 per cent. The construction value jumped from $726,600 to $912,000.

Among the other more popular building areas, Arlington showed a 28 per cent increase; Belmont a 9 per cent increase; Needham, a drop of 16 per cent; Milton, a drop of 22 per cent; Quincy, a 3 per cent rise; Wellesley, an 8 per cent jump.

The figures for the 55 reporting cities and towns follow:

Municipality	1939	1938	Ratio 1939 to 1938 P.C.
Arlington	$685,660	$538,150	28
Attleboro	78,620	53,150	48
Belmont	580,500	531,000	09
Beverly	177,100	127,600	39
Boston	2,214,650	1,759,000	26
Braintree	176,026	237,000	—24
Brockton	101,100	81,200	25
Brookline	912,000	728,600	25
Cambridge	88,700	229,800	—61
Chelsea	16,000	29,300	—45
Chicopee	33,500	33,450	00
Dedham	123,900	136,215	— 9
Everett	7,900	23,500	—66
Fall River	120,750	86,900	—39
Fitchburg	112,800	73,450	54
Framingham	140,400	116,800	20
Gardner	170,200	38,600	12
Gloucester	49,700	55,575	—11
Haverhill	35,680	21,700	64
Holyoke	49,150	50,200	— 2
Lawrence	93,450	75,900	23
Leominster	28,300	44,252	—36
Lowell	78,750	29,600	66
Lynn	222,700	172,650	29
Malden	47,200	40,500	17
Marlboro	8,600	11,300	—24
Medford	198,700	336,950	—41
Melrose	276,600	177,400	56
Milton	398,500	510,700	—22
Needham	428,400	507,150	—16
New Bedford	50,200	59,300	—15
Newburyport	39,900	12,500	19
Newton	1,654,060	1,445,000	14
North Adams	70,550	48,360	46
Northampton	37,700	51,560	—27
Norwood	170,225	91,500	86
Peabody	46,000	63,750	—28
Pittsfield	375,700	327,250	15
Plymouth	81,175	38,900	09
Quincy	450,270	438,900	03
Revere	33,400	34,700	— 4
Salem	89,650	63,685	41
Saugus	27,130	77,600	—65
Somerville	13,000	none	
Springfield	513,400	425,250	21
Taunton	35,152	23,175	52
Waltham	330,175	314,900	05
Watertown	137,100	208,000	—34
Wellesley	845,050	781,900	08
Westfield	84,800	56,000	51
W. Springfield	186,960	96,735	93
Winchester	283,540	286,500	— 1
Winthrop	39,600	90,500	—56
Woburn	11,200	7,600	47
Worcester	1,232,523	832,855	48

Hispanic Group Plans Meetings

A society named the "Centro Cultural Hispano" has been formed in Boston for the purpose of promoting the culture and literature of the Hispano languages and countries, it was announced today by Prof. Miguel Antonio Peña.

The society, which held its first meeting attended by 150 Tuesday evening includued several Latin American consuls stationed in Boston, will meet periodically to hear lectures in Spanish, view travelogues of the Latin American countries, enjoy concerts by Spanish American and Brazilian artists, as well as those from Spain and Portugal, Professor Peña stated.

Meetings of the Centro will be held in the quarters of the Spanish, French and Italian School, Copley Square.

Hoover Is Urged As War Mediator

A resolution to draft former President Hoover to act as mediator with leaders of the belligerent nations for the purpose of finding a peaceful solution to the present struggle in Europe was adopted last night by the Men's Club of the Newton Center Methodist Church.

The adoption of the resolution followed an address by Howard P. Davis, lecturer, recently returned from Europe, who declared that the United States' greatest contribution would be to remain out of the present difficulty in order to better help in the work of reconstruction that will follow the end of hostilities.

The resolution to draft Mr. Hoover for the job of mediator will be presented by Mr. Davis to other groups throughout the country.

No Mail Delivery On Armistice Day

There will be no delivery of mail in Boston Nov. 11, Armistice Day, Peter F. Tague, postmaster, announced today.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 14

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Morning's at Seven," by Paul Osborn. Presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. Featuring Jean Adair, John Alexander, Russell Collins, and Lillian Foster. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—
"Very Warm for May," by Jerome Kern-Oscar Hammerstein, 2d. Featuring Jack Whiting, Eve Arden, Hiram Sherman, Hollace Shaw, and Donald Brian. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays at 2:30. (Through Saturday.)

Copley—
"Personal Appearance," by Lawrence Riley. Presented by Alan G. Holmes stock company. Featuring Helen Twelvetrees, Erford Gage and Vola Blakely. 8:30. Matinees Saturdays 2:30.

Boston Opera House—
"Hot Mikado," swingtime version of the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta made by Michael Todd. Featuring Bill Robinson, Rose Brown, Maurice Ellis, and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. 2:30.

Movies

State and Orpheum—
"The Real Glory," with Gary Cooper. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:45, 7, 10:10. Also "Scandal Sheet," with Otto Kruger and Ona Munson. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9.

University—
"Golden Boy," with Barbara Stanwyck. 2:55, 6:05, 9:15. Also "Bulldog Drummond's Bride," with John Howard. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Uptown—
"Fifth Avenue Girl," with Ginger Rogers and Walter Connolly. 1:20, 5, 8:35. Also "The Rains Came," featuring Myrna Loy and Tyrone Power. 2:50, 6:25, 10:05.

Keith Memorial—
Deanna Durbin in "First Love." 9:45 a. m., 12:50, 3:55, 7, 10:05. Also "Rio," with Basil Rathbone, Victor McLaglen, Sigrid Gurie and Robert Cummings. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:40.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Torpedoed" with H. B. Warner, Richard Cromwell and Noah Beery. Fenway: 2:25, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:50. Also "Pack Up Your Troubles," with Jane Withers and The Ritz Bros. Fenway: 1:05, 3:40, 6:20, 8:55. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30.

Scollay and Modern
Hollywood Cavalcade" with Don Ameche. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 9:45. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Sabotage." Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Repertory—
"Magnificent Fraud," with Akim Tamiroff. Also Hedy Lamarr and Robert Taylor in "Lady of the Tropics." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Tremont—
Ginger Rogers and David Niven in "Bachelor Mother." Also "Man About Town." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Coolidge Corner—
"Chicken Wagon Family," 2, 5, 8:10, 10. Also "Golden Boy," with Barbara Stanwyck and Adolphe Menjou. 3:20, 6:20, 9:35. Tomorrow: "Quick Millions," with the Jones Family. Also "The Rains Came," with Myrna Loy and Tyrone Power.

RKO-Boston—
"The First World War," 12:15, 4:05, 8. Also "Golden Boy," with Barbara Stanwyck, 10:30 a. m., 2:20, 6:15, 10:05. Stage: Jack Durant, Maurice & Maryea, Carroll & Howe. 1:15, 5:10, 9:05.

Trans-Lux—
Tomorrow: "Mutiny in the Big House," featuring Charles Bickford and Barton MacLane. Also "Quick Millions," with the Jones Family. "U-Boat 29" with Conrad Veidt, Valerie Hobson and Sebestian Shaw. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:25, 5, 7:30, 10. Also the Gleason Family in "Should Husbands Work?" 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:25, 8:45.

Fine Arts—
"The Mill on the Floss," starring Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:30. Also "The Ugly Duckling," 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25.

Metropolitan—
"Drums Along the Mohawk," with Claudette Colbert and Henry Fonda. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:45. Also "Too Busy to Work," featuring The Jones Family. 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:40.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett in "The Man in the Iron Mask." Also new March of Time. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45, except Sundays.

Exeter—
"The Women," with Norma Shearer, Joan Crawford and Rosalind Russell. 2, 5:20, 8:40. Also "Stop, Look and Love," with Jean Rogers. 4:10, 7:45.

South Station Theater—
Father Hubbard's "Birthplace of Icebergs," "In the Heart of America," Midseason Football," "The Story of Elias Howe" "The Unseen Guardian," latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "March of Time," "Five Times Five," Franz Liszt's "Liebestraum," "Reno's Activities," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Normandie—
"Bombs Over London." Also "Each Dawn I Die," with James Cagney and George Raft. Tomorrow: "Torture Ship." Also "High School Girl."

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Spanish Portraits by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Jesus Maria Sanroma, soloist. 2:30.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Boston Called Too Noisy; Hotel Man Offers Solution

Late city noises should be eliminated, particularly in downtown Boston, Arthur L. Race, President of the Boston Hotel Association, said in an interview today.

"And of these noises, automobile horns are the worst, because there are more of them," Mr. Race declared.

It seems there is a City ordinance forbidding the blowing of automobile horns, and other unnecessary noise, after 11 p. m. and until 7 a. m.

"But the trouble is, most people, and especially strangers, don't know about the ordinance," Mr. Race explained.

Appropriation Needed

Mr. Race does not blame either the Police Department or the City for not enforcing the ordinance more strictly, on the one hand, and for not educating the public, on the other.

"An appropriation of some kind should be voted to take care of this," Mr. Race suggested. He said that in London there is a similar ordinance in effect and that it is successful.

"I would have great big lighted signs at the important highway entrances to the City, telling people about the ordinance, and I also would have men out on the highway with fliers to give to every incoming car, and in that way nobody would be ignorant of the ordinance.

Blow at Crossings

"I think the main trouble with drivers who blow horns at intersections is that they blow their horns rather than slow up, which they should do."

Mr. Race lists fire-engine sirens as being the second most annoying noise to hotel guests. He does not agree with popular opinion that college students are to blame for Boston's noise.

"No one group can be blamed," he said.

Swedish Craft's Sailing Delayed

Difficulties of carrying on commerce in wartime today delayed the scheduled sailing of a small Swedish freighter, the Adam Gorthon, from Boston, as a result of which the services of the Swedish consul were enlisted.

The Adam Gorthon had been chartered to obtain a cargo of wood pulp in Newfoundland and take it to London, but its crew of 23 rebelled, saying that wood pulp is contraband and the 2,405-ton vessel would surely be torpedoed by the Germans.

As a result, her owners broke their contract and sent her to Boston to load 3,400 tons of pig iron for Gothenberg, Sweden. Four of 11 seamen signed on in New York, however, argued that pig iron also is contraband and therefore that the British would seize the vessel to prevent the iron from getting into Germany.

The four seamen—three Danes and a Swede—demanded 250 per cent of their usual pay, but Capt. Wilhelm Oberg said he was not authorized to pay such a sum. The seamen then asked to be paid off. In this predicament both sides appealed to the Consul for advice.

National Guard Enlisting Rises

More than 1,700 men have been enlisted in the Massachusetts National Guard in its drive for the 2,400 recruits allotted under President Roosevelt's order to strengthen the National Guard forces throughout the Nation, Adjutant-General Edgar C. Erickson announced today.

It is expected that the 1,700 figure will be considerably increased when local units, which have taken over recruiting duties from the State staff, make their reports to the Adjutant-General in the next few days.

Canada Takes Added Supply Of U. S. Coal

War in Europe has so stimulated industry in Canada that American coal producers are finding a heavy demand for anthracite and bituminous in the Dominion, according to Harold P. Smith, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Anthracite exported from the United States in September—first month of the European war—amounted to 400,000 long tons, said Mr. Smith, compared with 129,000 tons in the corresponding month last year. In the first nine months of 1939, anthracite exports totaled 1,821,000 long tons, contrasted with 1,286,000 tons for the similar period of 1938.

Of the 1,821,000 tons exported in the first nine months this year, Canada took 1,811,000 tons, Mr. Smith declared.

In bituminous, exports had been falling off until September, when the war came along, and 1,525,000 tons were shipped out of the country, which is an increase of nearly 500,000 tons over the figures for September of 1938, when 1,032,000 tons were exported. For the first nine months of 1939, bituminous exports totaled 6,274,000 long tons, compared with 6,678,000 tons for the similar time a year previously. Of the 1939 exports, Canada took 5,550,000 tons.

But foreign trade in coal is not a one-way busines, for the United States imported 39,000 tons of anthracite in September, or 14,000 tons more than came into the country in September last year. And for nine months of 1939 the imports totaled 241,000 long tons, compared with 235,000 for the same time in 1938.

Bituminous imports in September totaled 21,000 long tons, contrasted with 15,000 tons a year previously, while for nine months the imports were 185,000 tons against 115,000 tons.

Land Damage Case Is Settled by Jury

A Suffolk County jury today returned a verdict of $4,386 against the Boston Housing Authority for land damages in taking the property of Kathryn A. Gallagher of Charlestown.

This is the first assessment of damages by a court in the Charlestown Housing Project, now under construction.

The case arose out of disagreement over the price of property taken by the Housing Authority by eminent domain. The parties being unable to agree on a fair price, the Housing Authority paid $1 down payment for the property and the matter, by voluntary agreement, was placed in the court for a decision by a jury on a fair price.

Lowell Housing Approved

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—The United States Housing Authority announced today its approval of a $1,911,000 base bid submitted by M. S. Kelliher Company of Boston for construction of "North Common," a 536-dwelling low-rent housing project in Lowell, Mass.

A contract for construction is expected to be awarded by Lowell authorities in a few days, with construction to start by Dec. 1. Approximately 14 months will be required to complete the project. The base bid covered plumbing, heating, electrical work, site improvements and general construction.

Boston Entertains Premier

By a Staff Photographer

Maurice J. Tobin
Mayor of Boston

Thane Campbell
Premier of Prince Edward Island

On a good-will tour to the United States, the Premier of Prince Edward Island, Thane Campbell, was greeted at a breakfast in the Parker House today by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, on behalf of the City and Commonwealth.

About 40 guests were present for the breakfast, including members of the Canadian-American League and its President, Dr. A. J. A. Campbell. The visiting Premier will be guest of honor at a banquet staged by the League tonight. He is to remain in Boston until Saturday, when he will be the guest of James B. Conant, President of Harvard, at the Harvard-Army football game.

The Prince Edward Island Premier spoke briefly, stressing the long and well-founded friendship between the United States and Canada.

'Common Sense' Houses Urged

Probably the first and "not the least successful" means of air conditioning was invented by early New England settlers and is still in use today: the humble window shutter, Mr. Lewis Mumford, noted author and critic in the field of architecture, declares. The ever-present problem of adjusting living conditions to extremes of weather does not require complicated solutions; rather, common sense and willingness to learn from experience, together with complete disregard of fashion, are necessary, he maintains.

Mr. Mumford is giving a series of lectures on Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock in the New Lecture Hall, Harvard Yard. His topics are from the backgrounds of American architecture.

From the beginning, the architect's fundamental problem has been that of making buildings as comfortable as possible in all kinds of weather, Mr. Mumford declared Tuesday night, confining his address to dwelling places. This problem has "scarcely been explored," he said.

In the South, the principal task is to furnish protection from the sun, and at the same time afford a maximum of ventilation; hence the balconied façade and the ceiling-to-floor window. But in the early nineteenth century rich northern merchants, following the whims of fashion, constructed similar dwellings in New England, where the problem was one of adjustment not only to "smoldering summers" but also to "biting, wind-piercing, frigid winters." The results were "ridiculous," he said.

"A modernized version of the Japanese double wall" is what New Englanders really need, Mr. Mumford concluded.

Babson Hails New Party For Prohibition

Speaking at a luncheon of leaders of the prohibition movement in Massachusetts at Babson Park today, Roger Babson, the analyst, hailed the "new Prohibition Party" in the United States as interested not only in curbing the sale of liquor but in repressing all types of vice as well.

Mr. Babson said in part: "The great need today is to create a respect for prohibition in its broad sense. Certainly the hope of America lies with a government of high moral principles and proper restraints—something midway between a ruthless dictatorship and a happy-go-lucky democracy.

"We must realize that to keep our freedom it is necessary to prohibit what undermines character or retards the operation of economic laws. Hence, I repeat, we should have no inferiority complex, but demand from the housetops respect for the word prohibition. This includes prohibition of liquor, gambling or anything interfering with youth or security; prohibition of graft, blocs or anything interfering with representative government; prohibition of monopolies or anything interfering with employment. In short, we must prohibit those things which undermine youth, government or employment."

Swiss Make Merry; Eat Huge Cheese

There's a cheerful little bit of Switzerland—and a big bit of cheese—at the International Institute at 190 Beacon Street today. Men, women, girls and boys in Swiss costume are singing and dancing in the national styles—complete with yodelling—and are selling Swiss handicraft products such as needlework, wood carving, costume dolls and pastry. The cheese is a 206-pound model of the Emmentaler variety made by a group of Swiss people in Wisconsin.

The affair is the twenty-first annual bazaar of the Swiss Club, which each year devotes the proceeds to some worthy cause which has been brought to its attention.

Miss Alfrieda Mosher, who is in charge of the bazaar, said that Swiss-Americans from several surrounding States come to the annual event, which they regard as "a little bit of home away from home."

The Swiss group in New England, Miss Mosher declared, is notable for care of its own people, and not one has yet had to resort to public relief.

The bazaar continues until after 10 p. m., after a special Swiss supper at the Institute.

N. H. Gets $619,930 From the Race Track

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—The State of New Hampshire received $619,930 from pari-mutuel operations at Rockingham Park race track this year compared with $380,523, received last year, according to F. Gordon Kimball, State Treasurer.

Connecticut's Prosperity Gain Evidenced by New Factories

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 9—In widely separated Connecticut communities, two factory buildings, each to cost $1,000,000, were under construction this week, evidence in tangible form of better times.

Separated by the distance between East Hartford and Stamford, the factories are also widely separated in the market they will serve and the kind of goods they will manufacture. At East Hartford the new plant is an additional unit for United Aircraft Corporation, humming with activity as it builds airplane engines for the United States Army, and for the French and British.

At Stamford the new plant is being built for the Northam Warren Corporation, manufacturers of manicure materials and deodorants. The concern is moving its plant from New York City to Connecticut.

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, whose political theme song has been, "There is no substitute for a good job in private industry," laid the cornerstone of the Stamford building. Connecticut, he said, welcomes all new industries.

"Government's place," said the Governor, "is to do everything in its power to encourage jobs—to encourage business and private industry and production, because only through business and private industry and increased production can good jobs—real jobs—become available."

* * *

Evidence of better times came also this week in statistical form. The monthly bulletin of the State Employment Service reported "decided increases" throughout the State in job placements. The Service found that "not only is business picking up, but indications point to nearly all sections point further increases." A shortage of labor in skilled trades was noted.

* * *

Men's colleges, thinks President James Lukens McConaughy of Wesleyan University, could use a few women faculty members. Speaking before a group of Vassar alumnae in Hartford, Dr. McConaughy predicted that it would not be many years before Harvard "and even Wesleyan" had women professors.

Every men's college in the Country, he said, owes the women's colleges a debt for the experimentation in curriculum matters that they have done. He credited to the influence of women's colleges the increased emphasis on music and the arts as college subjects.

* * *

Tax scandals in two Connecticut communities put three men behind the bars this week. One case was in a small town, Hampton. The other was in the State's largest city, Hartford.

In Superior Court at Putnam, Frederick J. Surridge, Jr., former Tax Collector of Hampton, was found guilty on 36 out of 38 counts of embezzlement and sentenced to not less than one nor more than two years in prison. He served as Tax Collector for eight years, and was charged with taking $7,425.

In Superior Court at Hartford, George W. King, former Deputy Tax Collector, was sentenced to six months in jail, and Frederick R. Eno, a bookkeeper in the Tax Collector's office, to three months in jail. The charge against King involved $150. Against Eno the charge was defrauding the City of $488. Both had pleaded guilty.

New Delinquency Plan Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

Henry W. Holmes of the Harvard Graduate School of Education. He placed the schools as in a choice position of discovering the symptoms of delinquency in the behavior of children and asked that these educational systems assume the responsibility for such discoveries.

A State commission to study the delinquency problem from the State's angle has been appointed, Arthur I. Burgess, a member of the House of Representatives, told the delegates. "This commission," he said, "is the outcome of a recognition by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in his inaugural message." It is made up of four members of the Legislature and three appointees of the Governor. Senator John D. Mackay is chairman.

Speaking at the session on Public Housing, Mrs. Donald Hurley, President, Boston League of Women Voters, told delegates that "now is the time to plan intelligently, and if need be pay willingly, for a community program of better housing.

"As a community," she continued, "our deepest and most abiding satisfactions will come from improvement in the social, moral, economic, and spiritual welfare of the citizens who live in good housing conditions."

John J. Meade, Manager of Boston's Old Harbor Village, declared that this housing project was an example of contentment among its tenants. "Fifty-five per cent of the rents are paid in advance," he said.

He further stated that tenants were selected only after careful examination as to their needs, financial status, their ability to take care of property, cleanliness, and continuity of income.

At other sessions of the Conference David W. Armstrong of Worcester and Arthur G. Rotch, Commissioner of Public Welfare, discussed the reorganization of the State Department of Public Welfare, and Mrs. Eva Whiting White, "Unmet needs in Group Work."

Gangs and Gambling Linked

(Continued from Page 1)

dicated that he had recently been in touch with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This led to the belief that he may have run afoul of gang vengeance for having given information to the FBI. The Government agency refused to comment, however, on this angle.

In Chicago, too, the theory that the slaying may have been the culmination of a quarrel arising from horse-racing activities was considered by investigators. An hour before the shooting Mr. O'Hare left the office where he had been winding up his affairs before taking a trip.

Chicago police said that Mr. O'Hare had expressed a desire to quit the racing business because of the "heat."

Mr. O'Hare, it was said, had planned eventually to reside in Massachusetts, had purchased a home in Provincetown, and sent word to his wife, son, and daughter that "we'll all retire in another few months."

Mr. O'Hare left Boston about five weeks ago for the Chicago racing season. He was expected back in Boston next Saturday, the racing season having concluded in the Midwest.

Boston Shipping Workers Let Go

While members of the International Longshoremen's Association assembled in New York City today from ports up and down the Atlantic coast to ponder future steps in the deadlocked coastwise strike, shipping concerns in Boston began placing office and shore workers on furlough pending settlement of the strike.

Eastern Steamship Lines announced 45 office and shore workers were let go last night and indicated similar workers of the line in other coastal ports would also be suspended pending settlement of the strike and resumption of service. Eastern's Boston to Yarmouth, N. S., and St. John's, N. B., service is still operating, but on limited winter schedule.

Clyde Mallory Lines and the Savannah Line announced a total of 50 workers would be suspended Saturday until the strike is settled. Steamship companies in Boston are unable to move their vessels, and by Saturday an extensive tieup of coastwise shipping in and out of Boston is anticipated.

Connors Reports 24 Cents Expense

The first candidate to file a statement of campaign expenses in the recent Boston elections was John J. Connors, marathon runner and politician, defeated by Henry L. Shattuck for the City Council post in Ward 5.

Mr. Connors' total expenses were 24 cents, and the itemized statement included these items:

1 razor blade, 5 cents
1 stamp, 1 cent
1 yeast cake, 3 cents
5 lollipops, 5 cents

Although Mr. Connors lost he polled 469 votes more than were garnered by former State Auditor Alonzo B. Cook who ran for the same office.

Canada Reports Gain In Sugar Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canada's production of sugar of all kinds in 1938 amounted to 1,043,462,614 pounds, an increase of 17,909,159 pounds over 1937.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Dramatization	"Wartime Diesels"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	'Gene and Glenn': songs and patter	"Against the Storm"	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30 Drama; music	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Scattergood Baines.		"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; "Dinner Dance"	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliot, songs	News; weather	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports.	"Dinner Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45 Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Bernard Sullivan, talk
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Concert Music
7:15 Movie talk	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30 "Vox Pop": interviews	"Massachusetts on the March"	News dramatizations "Leaders in Dance Time"	"Curtain Calls"	Leighton Gray's Orch. Pete Herman's Orchestra
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket": questions; answers	"Don't Forget": quiz program	"One Man's Family": dramatic sketch	"The Green Hornet": Dramatization	Housing talk
8:15 Interview Time	Joe Penner; Jacques	"Those We Love": dra-	Governor Saltonstall	Al Booris' Orchestra
8:30 "Strange as It Seems": war news	Renard's Orchestra	matic sketch	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45				Studio speakers
9:00 Major Bowes' amateur hour	Paul A. Dever, talk	"Good News of 1940":	Lew Conrad's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	"Waltz Time"	Walter Huston; Nan	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	
9:30 Major Bowes' amateur hour	America's Town Meeting: "How Will the	Sunderland in "The Commodore Marries"	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45			Paul Whiteman's Orch.	
10:00 Col. Louis Johnson, talk	War Situation Affect Unemployment?"	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Lou Holtz; Lucille Ball;	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15			News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	"Gene and Glenn"	Chester Morris; Larry	Concert Revue: Henry	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45 Music; weather	Vocalists	Adler; orchestra	Weber's Orchestra; so-	Swing Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	loists	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Ozzie Nelson's Or.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Bunny Berigan's Orch.	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30 Benny Goodman's	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	Ray Whitley's music
11:45 Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Lyle Murphy's Orch.	News Service

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00 Today in Europe	"Breakfast in Bedlam":	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Salute"
8:15 Shopping talk	music; comedy	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Salute"
8:30 Movie talk	"Breakfast in Bedlam":	"Musicosa Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	Al Rawley and His Wild
8:45 Shopping talk	music; comedy	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	Azaleas
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; talk; musicale	Organ recital	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15 American School of the Air	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Thunder Over Paradise'	"The Man I Married"	"Rhythm and Rhyme"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Mildred W. Carlson	"John's Other Wife": sk.	"Rhythm and Rhyme"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Jack Berch and Boys	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"We Women"	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft" organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Jean Harper, songs
11:15 "Brenda Curtis"	"Right to Happiness"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Buckeye Four"	Symphony in Jazz
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	Weather; music; talk	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	"Los and Found"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	"Boston Town"	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; talk; "Checker-	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	board Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss's Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph": sk	"George and Dixie"	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	News Service	Marjorie Mills Hour	Red River Dave	John Kiley, baritone
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	Musicale	Marjorie Mills Hour	Talk; music	John Kiley, baritone
2:00 Dramatic sketch	NBC Music Appreciation	"Betty and Bob"	Sport comment	Western Serenade
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Hour: Dr. Walter	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Fashions in Rhythm"	"Front Page Drama"
2:30 "Your Family": sk.	Damrosch, conductor;	"Valiant Lady": drama.	Sport comment	Shirley Mason, songs
2:45 "My Son and I"	"Toys in Music"	Betty Crocker	Sport reports	News Service
3:00 "Joyce Jordan"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15 "Society Girl"	"The Chase Twins": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Happy Larry Lawrence	"Hollywood Hi-Jinks"
3:30 News Service	The Vass Family, songs.	Pepper Young's Family.	Bob Millar's Orchestra	"Hollywood Hi-Jinks"
3:45 "Don Artiste"	News; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Bob Millar's Orchestra	Organ Concert
4:00 Eddie Lee	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk	Harvard - Mt. Holyoke	Sport reports
4:15 Interview Time	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch	debate on Government	Sport reports
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade"	Control of All Methods	"Consolairs"
4:45 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: news	"Midstream": sketch	of Communications	Am. Legion Auxiliary
5:00 Dramatization	Am. Legion Auxiliary	"Girl Alone": drama	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	"Gene and Glenn";	"Against the Storm"	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30 Drama and music	songs and patter	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	reports; news	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Serenaders"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45 Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Bernard Sullivan, talk
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Concert Music
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"The Tariff Question"	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service
7:30 "Professor Quiz":	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 questions; answers	Bob Evans, sports	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	"Cavalcade of Hits":	Lucille Manners, so-	"Quixie Doodle Con-	Leighton Gray's Orch.
8:15 Glenda Farrell in	variety program	prano; Frank Black's	test": Col. Stoopnagle	Al Booris' Orchestra
8:30 sketch; comedy;	Carson Robinson and	Orch.; Grantland Rice,	Alfred Wallenstein's	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45 music; War news.	his Buckaroos	football forecast	"Sinfonietta"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
9:00 Johnny Green's Or-	"Plantation Party": vo-	"Waltz Time": Frank	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Talk: "Pages From the
9:15 chestra; sketch	calists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Dance Orchestra	Classical Album"
9:30 "First Nighter";	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	George Jessel Variety	American Legion Armis-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 dramatization	George Harris' Orch.	Program: guests; orch.	tice Day Tribute	cal Album"
10:00 "Grand Central	"Gene and Glenn"	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Station": drama	Sen. Wheeler, Montana	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30 "Young Man With	George Olsen's Orch.	"Behind the Headlines"	"Moonlight Sonata"	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45 a Band"	George Olsen's Orch.	Frank Miller, cellist	Address by General	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Charles P. Summerall	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Weather; news	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30 Sport news; Sammy	"Music You Want"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra.	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Ray Whitely's Music
11:45 Kaye's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra.	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	News Service

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
11:00	WRUL	11.73mc

For Friday, Nov. 10

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

3:30	WRUL	11.79mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—"Visiting American Colleges": Mt. Holyoke Founder's Day program.
7:30 p. m.—Musical Study period: "Fifteenth Century Music of The Netherlands Composers."

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:15 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners: News in Spanish; Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta."
10:00 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature": transcribed.
10:30 p. m.—Round Table on American Public Policy. Prof. William Y. Elliott, Harvard, Chairman: transcribed.

Today on Short Waves

Prague—6:55 p. m.—Evening Concert. OLR4A, 15.23 meg, 19.7m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Opera Selections. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83meg., 30.5 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Variety Feature. GSF, 15.14 meg., 19.8 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSB, 9.51 meg., 31.5 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Japan Swing Band. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Berlin—9 p. m.—Press Review (English). DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Paris—10:20 p. m.—Talk by Mme. de Gramont (in English). TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
London—10:30 p. m.—Variety Feature: "At the Black Dog." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSB, 9.15 meg., 31.5 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—News Bulletings. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSB, 9.51 meg., 31.5 m.

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Superior Fruit
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Bidu Sayao Opens Morning Musicales—Symphony Foreword

Metropolitan Star Hailed By Hotel Statler Audience

The Morning Musicales, by which the Boston School of Occupational Therapy benefits, inaugurated its twelfth season yesterday morning in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler with a program given by Bidu Sayao, Brazilian soprano. Milne Charnley was the accompanist, and the program comprised five groups, the first of which contained Lully's "Revenez, revenez, amours," from "Thésée"; Gluck's "Chant de la Naiade," from Armide"; "La Molinara," by Paisiello, and "La Papillon" from "Fêtes vénitiennes" by Campra. The second group included the seldom heard "Comment, disaient-ils," by Liszt; a Chopin item listed as "Mazurka" but actually founded upon an easily identified waltz rhythm; "Pourquoi rester seulette," by Saint-Säens, and "The Russian Nightingale," by Alabieff. An aria from Verdi's "La Traviata" stood alone. From Longes, Miss Sayao drew "Ronda" and "Lavandera" and from Obradors "La mi sola Laureola" and "Coplas de curro dulce," for her fourth group. Carey's "Spring Morning" opened the final group, which also contained Taylor's "Twenty, Eighteen," and Winter Watts' "The Poet Sings" and "The Little Shepherd's Song." There were encores which prolonged the program beyond comfortable limits.

Bidu Sayao
Heard in first of Morning Musicales

The Morning Musicales serve a definite purpose as a means by which artists of worth are brought to Boston in concert programs which might not otherwise come to pass. Eleven o'clock in the morning is not an ideal hour for the presentation of serious programs, yet an artist of Miss Sayao's stature might, so it seems to this commentator, find material of slightly more intrinsic worth than that which was offered yesterday.

Miss Sayao occupies an enviable position as a soprano. Few lyric singers can summon the depth which Miss Sayao can command. Her tones have considerably more body to them than is common to the coloratura soprano. She is able to compass difficult intervals with the greatest ease and better still, without visible effort. Thus we may be pardoned, perhaps, if we take exception to her choice of songs, for we feel that in some respects, her valuable talent has been sacrificed. The Chopin item, for instance, is pleasant listening, but it proved too much the same type of song as others on her list.

The singer paid her audience the compliment of including songs by American composers, sung in English. We appreciate her effort, but deplore her choice. As serious program items, they could have been bettered—so also could her projection of them, for it must be confessed that Miss Sayao's tone quality was far from interesting when she attempted English diction. It was obvious that she did not realize that English may sound as melodious when sung, as Italian or Spanish.

The singer's presentation of the Spanish group was most enjoyable, as was her offering of Lully's charming masterpiece, and during the entire program the listener was placed in her debt for moments of rare tonal beauty. **G. M. S.**

Canadian Theaters Show Gain in Receipts for '38

OTTAWA (CP) — Canadians continue to flock to theaters and figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show an increase in receipts and admissions in 1938 for the fifth consecutive year.

A total of 137,976,052 persons attended programs offered by theaters in 1938 compared with 134,374,061 in 1937. Receipts at $33,635,052 showed an increase of 3.5 per cent.

"Amateur nights" increased in popularity when 126 theaters held 1,552 such stage performances compared with 1,104, in 108 houses in 1937.

British Columbia maintained the lead in per capita spending for film entertainment with an average of $4.81, a decline of 1 per cent from 1937. For the whole of Canada the per capita expenditure was $3.02.

'Two for Show' Due Here Dec. 18; Copley Play Stays

"Two for the Show" is to open in Boston on Dec. 18 according to information in New York, and to remain here for a fortnight, reaching Broadway early in January. The new enterprise is presumably a successor to "One for the Money," the musical show produced last season in New York but not seen in Boston.

Copley Play Continues

Heavy demand is reported at the Copley for "Personal Appearance," in which Miss Helen Twelvetrees is guest star; and the play is being continued for a second week, beginning Monday. A bulletin from the management speaks of capacity audiences at the performances thus far.

For 'Three After Three'

Hugh Martin with a recently organized quartet, called reasonably enough "The Martins," will be in the cast of "Three After Three," which brings Simone Simon, Mitzi Green, and Mary Brian to the Shubert Theater on Nov. 27. Mr. Martin has also been assigned to make the vocal arrangements of the songs by Johnny Mercer and Hoagy Carmichael. The show is scheduled to open in New Haven on Nov. 24.

Music Notes

Two symphonies will figure on the program for the sixth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, in Symphony Hall, next week. They will be the Symphony of César Franck, in D minor, and the Second Symphony of Randall Thompson. This latter symphony was first heard at the symphony concerts in 1934. The opening number will be the American Festival Overture of William Schuman, written for the special concerts of American music, performed by this orchestra Oct. 4 and 6, and heard on the latter date.

Sanders Theater Program

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will give a concert in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, Thursday evening, Nov. 16. The program will include the Violin Concerto of Edward Burlingame Hill, in which Ruth Posselt will appear as soloist. Serge Koussevitzky will conduct the Third Symphony of Howard Hanson, which was heard at the Boston concerts under the composer's direction. The opening number will be Arthur Foote's Suite for Strings.

Cleora Wood and George Copeland
Joint recitalists, who will appear in Jordan Hall on the evening of Nov. 15.

On Broadway Stages

New York

Seventy members of the cast of "Du Barry Was a Lady" left New York Tuesday on a special train bound for New Haven, where they will open tonight. After a three-day engagement, the company journeys to Boston for a fortnight, followed by a week in Philadelphia. The production will make its New York bow on the night of Tuesday, Dec. 5. Bert Lahr, Ethel Merman, Phil Regan, and Betty Grable head the cast of B. G. De Sylva's musical, for which Cole Porter has written words and music.

"Margin for Error," the new Clare Boothe play, is having such a successful time at the Plymouth Theater that Aldrich and Myers, the producers, contemplate a road company almost immediately. At the moment, however, they are faced with the task of casting the German consul, so effectively played by Otto L. Preminger, who also directed the play. For the role of the Jewish policeman, in which Sam Levene shines at the Plymouth, it is almost certain that Lionel Stander, of the films, will be selected. Mr. Stander was in "Summer Night," which exposed itself to Broadway's chill November winds briefly last week. The second company of "Margin for Error" would head for Chicago, possibly filling an engagement in either Boston or Philadelphia.

"Aries Is Rising," the casting for which is now complete, clings to Nov. 21 for its opening, at the John Golden Theater, although "Swingin' the Dream" is also slated for that evening. It is intimated that the latter offering, a new version of Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," will be announcing a later opening soon.

Opening night prices of from $5.50 to $1.10 have been scheduled by the Playwrights' Company for both of its forthcoming productions: Maxwell Anderson's "Key Largo," starring Paul Muni, which will open at the Ethel Barrymore Theater on Monday evening, Nov. 27; and Sidney Howard's "Madam, Will You Walk," starring George M. Cohan, with Peggy Conklin, Sara Allgood and Arthur Kennedy featured, opening at the Plymouth Theater, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 5. Following opening night, both plays will scale to a $3.30 top.

"Pastoral," the new Victor Wolfson comedy with Ruth Weston and John Banner, is staying on at Henry Miller's Theater. Bonfils and Somnes, the producers, are calling it a "new audience-hit comedy" and announce that ticket sales have been rising steadily since the opening last Wednesday. Several theater parties are being held this week in connection with the American Jewish Congress.

Robert Lewis, who has in the past played all Oriental roles for the Group Theater, is being substituted for the solitary Chinese member of the "Thunder Rock" cast. The Group explains the substitution by the fact that the Chinese original cast did not look Oriental enough! The new Robert Ardrey play inaugurates the Group season at the Mansfield Theater, on Tuesday, Nov. 14. Because of his assignment, Mr. Lewis has had to postpone his projected trip to Hollywood to confer with Albert Bein and John Garfield on "Heavenly Express," which he is to direct.

Ruth Draper will open a week's tour in Wilmington, Del., on Nov. 18 and will play Columbus and Brooklyn before sailing for Bermuda, on Nov. 25, to do a benefit for the British Red Cross. Miss Draper is planning a trans-Canada tour in 1940.

"When We Are Married," by J. B. Priestley, is promised for next month. Robert Henderson, the producer, announces the following cast: Estelle Winwood, Alison Skipworth, J. C. Nugent, Percy Kilbride, Ann Andrews, Marion Warren-Manley, Sally O'Neil, Philip Tonge, A. P. Kaye, Arthur Gould-Porter, Carol Lorell, Lee Parry, and Reginald Malcom. The comedy will have a brief out-of-town tour, beginning at the Royal Alexandria Theater, Toronto, Nov. 20.

"See My Lawyer," with Teddy Hart and Milton Berle, gave its fiftieth performance last night at the Biltmore . . . With the addition of Marietta Canty, Richard Gregg, Louis Smith and William and Nellie Stapleton, the cast of "Ring Two" is complete . . . "Pins and Needles" will give two New Year's Eve performances, on Dec. 30 and 31 . . . Doe Doe Green, for four years in "The Green Pastures," will play an art gallery porter in Justin Sturm's "I Know What I Like," opening at the Hudson Theater, on Nov. 24 . . . James Barton is leaving "Tobacco Road" next month to prepare for "The Law West of Pecos," by Jack Kirkland and Paul Ganglein . . .

Richard Rodgers, of Rodgers and Hart, will conduct his ballet, "Ghost Town," which the Ballet Russe is doing on Sunday night at the Metropolitan Opera House. . . The Court Players will present "Court Street," on Nov. 25, at the Nora Bayes Theater . . . Rehearsals begin next week for Frederick Lonsdale's "Foreigners," with Damian O'Flynn and William Post, Jr., in the cast.

At Twentieth Century Club

It is some time since Frank Carson has had a one-man show in Boston. The pictures which are on exhibition at the Twentieth Century Club show his workmanship of many years.

Mr. Carson was one of the Provincetown group of artists who painted against all odds, maintaining their respective independence. Wherever there has been a manifestation hereabouts of liberation in artistic outlook, Mr. Carson has made his contribution. A high-keyed palette and pronounced plasticity have distinguished his pictures. As the years have passed the brightness of his tonal scheme has seemed less blatant, for it has become more common for painters to exercise such freedom. In recent years there have been further changes. Painters have exhausted their ingenuity with brilliant hues and they have turned toward softness and subtlety of color. Consequently many of the pictures which are to be seen at the Twentieth Century Club represent a phase in American painting which is past.

But Mr. Carson shows in these pictures an appreciation of values and principles which do not date or become outmoded. He invariably pegs his colors and forms on a basic design which is carefully planned. We are always aware of cohesiveness in his design. The details of his pictures set up a certain plan, a movement, a harmonious interaction. We are thinking especially of "Race Point Light" in which the lineaments of the lighthouse, gabled roofs, boat sails, all unite in a large underlying pattern which culminates in great shafts of sunlight.

Mr. Carson shows a tendency towards which the plastic outlook leads a great many American artists, namely, stylization. There is a paradox in this trend, for plastic emphasis was once meant to heighten the realistic character of a picture. But when carried to the extreme the full forms become concrete, and the contours become set, so that all the little accidental effects, the vibratory textures, the fleeting variations are fixed. We refer to pictures like "Gray Day," which is very attractive in its way. In this more decorative mode the artist resembles modern Canadian painters.

Mr. Carson shows other depictions of Cape Cod. They are made with the assurance of a craftsman familiar with his subject. He imparts an authentic feeling of warm, radiant sunshine, briny atmosphere, sweeping sand dunes. He is always appreciative of salient architectural lines.

Stow Wengenroth

Original dry brush drawings by Stow Wengenroth are on exhibition at Goodspeed's Book Shop, 18 Beacon Street. Most of the subjects treat views of Port Clyde and Boothbay Harbor, Maine.

Mr. Wengenroth has attracted attention for his lithographs which show a distinctive personal style. His is a patient method of portraying in terms of black and white. He uses the gradations of neutral values to achieve a correct statement of texture, in addition to imparting an authentic feeling of atmosphere.

Guild of Boston Artists

Paintings by John P. Benson are being shown at the Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street. Mr. Benson's range widens with the years. He paints ships, harbor views, scenes of the rocky seacoast.

Marblehead Arts

Pencil, and pen and ink drawings in addition to etchings and lithographs by Samuel Chamberlain, A. N. A., are now on exhibition at the King Hooper Mansion, headquarters of the Marblehead Arts Association. Mr. Chamberlain's prints have won for him many awards and they are to be found in the collections of important museums.

Vose Galleries

Flower Paintings by Grace Collier are shown at the Robert C. Vose Galleries. Miss Collier arranges her flowers with taste, and paints them as if she wished to record her personal delight in their charms. **D. A.**

Youth Series Of Concerts Inaugurated

Under the vigorous baton of Wheeler Beckett, 70 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra offered the first concert in a new series of programs devoted to audiences composed almost exclusively of young people. A few elders are tolerated, but to be in good standing, they are supposed to be chaperoned by at least one child. It is interesting to learn that Symphony Hall is virtually sold out to these enthusiastic listeners for the series of six concerts. If one is fortunate, he may secure an occasional seat released by someone on the day of the concert.

Yesterday a remarkably attentive audience listened to the Nicolai Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor," the Ravel-Moussorgsky "Pictures at an Exhibition," the "Water Music" of Handel, arranged by Sir Hamilton Harty and the Liszt "Les Preludes." Mr. Beckett personally conducted his listeners through the exhibition gallery. There were further brief explanations at other points in the program, but Mr. Beckett must beware of too many words. His program notes are informative and his radio talks serve a good purpose. The teachers of the various schools also co-operate, so that, after all, there is not much need for too great an amount of "explaining."

As usual, Mr. Beckett offered a musical, if somewhat routine performance of the works selected. The solo instruments were explained and the players of them took bows amid vociferous applause. It was evidently a big afternoon for the young people, and one which has no doubt whetted appetites for those programs which are to follow.

As to the content of future programs, the young folks may have a voice, since Mr. Beckett is this year offering a long printed list of works from which he will select those items receiving the greatest number of requests. **G. M. S.**

Polish Prints

During November there will be on view at Wheaton College in Norton, Mass., an exhibition of contemporary Polish graphic art. Included are prints by the master craftsman, Wladslaws Skoczylas, who was the teacher of many of the exhibitors.

At Concord, Mass.

Oil paintings by Frank Swift Chase are on view at 27 Walden Street, Concord, Mass. The pictures by Alice Frye Leach are being shown at the John Esther Gallery in Andover.

Piston Concertino in Prospect

By Alfred H. Meyer

For a "first performance at these concerts" Prof. Walter Piston's Concertino for Piano and Orchestra comes to the week-end program at Symphony Hall with Jesús María Sanromá as soloist. This concertino was played in Boston by Mr. Zighera's chamber orchestra, Feb. 24, 1938. It also has been played in New York City and in Rochester. It was written as one of the first group of six works commissioned by the Columbia Broadcasting Company for radio performance, and had its first performance over the Columbia Broadcasting System on June 20, 1937, with Mr. Piston conducting and Mr. Sanromá as soloist.

The Concertino has "no program or descriptive purpose," writes Mr. Piston. It is "concerned only with musical ideas and their development." It is scored for piccolo, flute, oboes, clarinets, bassoons, horns in pairs, and strings. Originally the number of strings was small. At present full strings are used. The idiom is that of contemporary dissonant counterpoint with which those who know Mr. Piston's music are familiar.

The Concertino is in a single movement, divisible into five sections, and requires about 14 minutes for performance. It begins allegro con spirito with preluding chords in the orchestra. In the third measure the piano begins with a brightly rhythmed line in double octaves. This is presently repeated in the orchestra. It is followed by a more relaxed idea, "meno mosso, espressivo," for solo piano. We have here the two contrasting ideas of a sonata-exposition.

After a mild climax the second section, allegro (l'istesso tempo) continues with a more lilting, scherzo-like music. A fugato in wood-winds leads eventually to the third section, adagio. This is essentially lyric, with the theme given first to a solo 'cello, then to solo piano, then developed in the orchestra against arpeggiating piano figures. Finally it yields to contrapuntal treatment in piano. This in turn introduces the piano cadenza, which leads to the fourth section, a recapitulation of the opening section, with the principal theme now in the orchestra, and with its contrasting theme in a developed form again in the piano.

The fifth section, piu allegro, is a faster and more brilliant variant of the second section, with the fugato now speeded up and in strings. The Coda continues with a rhythmic climax, vivace, with a short, spirited development of the material of the last section. It will be noted that this short concertino contains briefly all the elements of a full four-movement work.

Screen News

Cecil B. DeMille will require five stars for "Northwest Mounted Police." Two have been chosen—Joel McCrea and Robert Preston. Another man and two women stars are needed. Mr. DeMille is planning two location trips for the picture, one of them into Canada

Jane Bryan, who looks like one of the promising young actresses of the season, has been cast in a leading role for the forthcoming "We Shall Meet Again," starring Merle Oberon, George Brent, and Pat O'Brien. Miss Bryan won her assignment by her performance opposite Paul Muni in "We Are Not Alone," set for a December release.

Geraldine Fitzgerald has left for Hollywood, in anticipation of work on "Disraeli," opposite Laurence Oliver . . . "Congo Maisie" and "Florian" have gone before the cameras at the M-G-M studios . . . Henry Hull has been added to the cast of "Judge Hardy and Son," latest in the series . . . King Vidor, having completed "Northwest Passage," is on vacation in New York . . . Robert Taylor and Barbara Stanwyck have also come East for a short holiday . . . "New Moon" and not "Lover, Come Back to Me," is the final title for the new musical for Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy.

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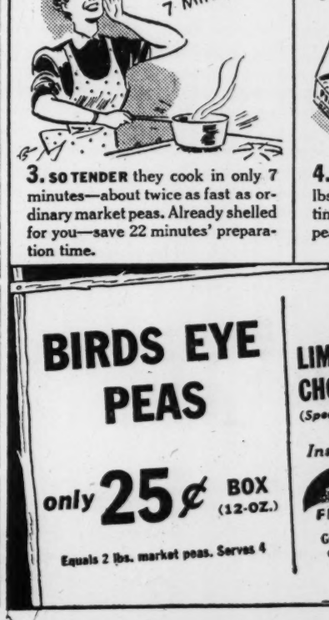

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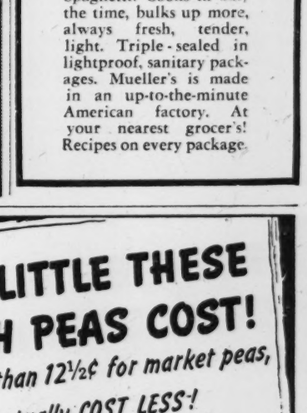
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WF-17

Commerce and Finance

AAA Asks Cotton Growers Approve 1940 Marketing Quotas

Business and Industry

Declares U. S. Should Stop Exporting Oil

WASHINGTON (AP)—For the sake of national defense, the United States should stop exporting oil immediately to conserve inadequate petroleum supplies, a high naval officer told a House Committee.

Rear Admiral H. A. Stuart made the statement to a committee conducting hearings on legislation sponsored by President Roosevelt to prevent waste in oil and gas production.

Representative Charles A. Wolverton (R) of New Jersey asked Admiral Stuart whether the navy was ready to increase imports and decrease exports of oil. Mr. Stuart said he could only express his personal opinion:

"I'd like to see imports increased—all exports ought to be stopped, but I don't think you can do it."

Mr. Stuart, Director of Naval Petroleum Reserves, made a "guess" that demands for American oil from foreign sources would increase tremendously, "if they get to fighting over there."

He made the guess after saying that the navy's petroleum reserves were "far from sufficient" for future needs.

In another development today Russell Brown, general counsel of the Independent Petroleum Association of America, said a 50 per cent reduction in the duty on crude and fuel oil under a trade agreement between the United States and Venezuela would give two oil companies greater opportunity to control the domestic market.

The agreement, to become effective Dec. 16, would cut the import tax from one-half to one-fourth cent a gallon. Imports from Venezuela would be limited to 5 per cent of the crude processed in domestic refineries in the preceding year.

"The effect of this agreement," said Mr. Brown in a report to association members, "gives the Standard of New Jersey and the Gulf Oil Company a much greater opportunity to control our domestic market and take this market away from the domestic producer.

"Since their controlled possessions in Venezuela give them an opportunity to import their oil into our market so much more cheaply than we can produce it, they will be enabled to determine the price they will pay for American crude."

Canadian Securities Turnover Increases

OTTAWA (CP)—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that the volume of international trade in securities between Canada and other countries in September was greater than in any previous month since March.

Sales of securities to all countries in September aggregated $28,494,899 compared with $21,212,283 in August and $31,146,346 in September, 1938. Purchases from all countries totalled $33,482,241 compared with $19,727,278 and $23,482,064.

Heavier dealings with the United States in September accompanied lighter trading with overeas countries. The volume of trading in United States stock was especially heavy although purchases largely offset sales.

Total sales to the United States in September were $26,665,704 compared with $16,358,682 in August and $24,819,925 in September, 1938. Purchases from that country amounted to $31,718,502 compared with $14,979,284 and $19,375,773.

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William J. Hutchinson

Succeeds James L. Ashley as Secretary and Treasurer of the International Nickel Co. of Canada. Mr. Hutchinson, a senior partner in the investment firm of Cyrus J. Lawrence & Sons, New York, will retire from the Lawrence firm and assume his new office at the start of the year. He was also elected a director of Nickel.

No 'Horizontal' Price Rise Seen By Steel Industry

NEW YORK (AP)—Iron Age magazine asserted that the steel industry believes there will be no "horizontal increases" in the price of steel but that there may be "adjustments" on the prices of such products as tin plate, galvanized sheets and pipe.

"It is becoming increasingly clear," said the magazine, "that Government pressure by suasion and not by ukase will seek to prevent inflationary tendencies in prices, inventories and wages in an effort to soften the shock of transition to normal conditions whenever peace shall arrive.

"Meanwhile, the outstanding factor in the present steel situation is the continued urgent demand for the hurrying of shipments. Some steel companies have had to upset rolling schedules in order to accommodate customers who have said that their plants would be shut down unless they could get steel.

"Steel ingot production for the current week is estimated at 93 per cent. Unchanged from last week.

"Despite continued high steel production, scrap markets are weaker. At Pittsburgh the No. 1 heavy melting steel price is off $1 and railroad scrap, owing to more plentiful offerings, is $2 to $2.50 lower. The Iron Age scrap composite price has declined, following a slight rise last week, to $20.63, almost to its level at the end of September."

October Slab Zinc Output Up Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of domestic slab zinc increased sharply in October to 50,117 tons compared with 42,225 the previous month and 36,740 a year ago, the American Zinc Institute, Inc. reported.

Shipments, however, exceeded production, totaling 73,327 tons against 69,424 in September and 43,255 tons in the same 1938 month.

Stocks in hands of producers at the end of the month totaled 72,405 tons, down from 59,615 at the end of September and 124,128 a year ago. Stocks were the lowest since Dec. 31, 1937.

The institute reported unfilled orders on Oct. 31 at 79,539 tons against 93,116 the month before and 40,736 a year ago.

Department Store Sales Rise 5 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated department stores sales in the week ended Oct. 28 were 5 per cent more than in the corresponding week last year.

Sales in the week ended Oct. 21 had been 11 per cent larger than last year, and for the four weeks ended Oct. 28 the average gain over last year was 9 per cent.

Comparisons with a year ago, by Federal Reserve districts, for the week ended Oct. 28 were:

Increases—New York 5 per cent, Philadelphia 11, Cleveland 8, Richmond 5, Chicago 10, and San Francisco 22.

Decreases—Boston 4 per cent, Atlanta 3, St. Louis 5, Minneapolis 5, Kansas City 12, and Dallas 10.

Eastern Airlines Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Eastern Airlines, Inc., September quarter net profit was reported at $93,424, or 22 cents a common share, against net loss of $10,175 in the same three months of 1938 and net profit of $130,291, or 31 cents a share, in the June quarter this year.

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS

Prospectus on request

The Keystone Corporation of Boston
50 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

No Holding Act Exemption For Power Utility

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission denied an application of West Penn Power Company for exemption from the Holding Company Act.

"The applicant itself controls a number of public utility companies," the commission said, "and is therefore a holding company within the meaning of the Act."

The commission declared the firm's contention that it was predominantly an operating company had been denied in view of the "relative size of the subsidiaries and business as compared with that of the applicant."

Is a Subsidiary

West Penn Power Company is a direct subsidiary of the West Penn Electric Company and an indirect subsidiary of American Water Works & Electric Company, both of which are holding companies.

The SEC said West Penn Power had 14 subsidiaries whose gross fixed utility assets were $50,903,098, or 46.89 per cent of the parent company's total of $108,558,135. It noted also that during 1937 utility operating revenues of West Penn were $21,910,951, while operating revenues of its subsidiaries were $9,230,781, or 42.13 per cent of those of the applicant.

"Other comparative figures show that the business of the applicant's subsidiaries is a substantial part of the business of the applicant's entire system," the opinion said.

West Penn's claim for exemption, the commission said, called for a demonstration that it was "predominantly a public utility company whose operations as such do not extend beyond the state in which it is organized and states contiguous thereto."

West Penn Power was organized under the laws of Pennsylvania on March 1, 1916, and acquired the properties of 53 electric light and power companies which had been controlled by West Penn Railway Company and West Penn Traction Company, subsidiaries of American Waterworks and Electric Company, the SEC said.

Public Holds Stock

It noted that the applicant had outstanding $56,500,000 of first mortgage bonds and $29,707,700 par value of preferred stock, almost all of which is held by the public, while the public holds none of the 2,775,000 shares of common stock.

Referring to West Penn's contention that one of its Subsidiaries, Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company, should be disregarded in considering the application because it had committed itself to the sale of its Monongahela stock, the commission said "so far as appears from the record, no definite time for the sale has been set." The SEC said it had to consider the applicant's position at the time of the hearing and not as it might be at some future time.

Crude Oil Output Shows an Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Daily average crude oil production in the United States increased slightly in the week ended Nov. 4, totaling 3,501,350 barrels compared with 3,498,500 the previous week and 3,628,550 a year ago, the American Petroleum Institute reported today.

Advances in Texas and Louisiana output offset declines in other major producing areas.

Imports of crude and refined oils at principal United States ports during the week totaled 694,000 barrels against 1,242,000 the week before.

The Bureau of Mines calculated requirements for November were raised to 3,620,000 barrels of crude oil daily from 3,590,300 the previous month. Calculated requirements east of California were lifted from 2,995,500 barrels a day to 3,024,000, principally reflecting an increase of 27,500 barrels in Illinois.

Says War Will Not Upset U. S. Oil Trade

WASHINGTON (AP) — Interior Department officials told the House Oil Committee that any increase in the world demand for crude oil in the event of continuing wars would cause little dislocation in the domestic petroleum industry.

H. A. Breaky, Bureau of Mines economist, said that "an increased world demand" could be met by United States producers and refiners "with comparatively little effort."

A. H. Redfield, bureau analyst, predicted that the output from new fields in South America and Asia would reach Europe rather than the United States. Domestic exports may slowly decline but it will be "many years" before the drop will cause serious concern, Mr. Redfield said.

Both witnesses testified during hearings on a bill for federal control of waste in oil and gas production.

Money Circulation Hits Net Top, $7,342,355,942

WASHINGTON (AP) — Money circulation hit a new top of $7,342,355,942, or an average of $55.84 for every person in the United States, during October.

The Treasury said the figures, exceeded only for a few abnormal days during the 1933 banking holiday, compared with an average of $55.50 in September and an average of $51.33 a year ago.

Obstacles to Increased U. S. Export Trade Get Attention

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It looks as though the war is not going to help pull the American economy out of the rut as fast as hoped. If it is getting out, it seems largely on hopes or the momentum of a recovery which began last spring, or because the buying enthusiasm which began on Sept. 3 has set up a so-called "beneficent spirit" of more buying, more manufacturing, bigger pay rolls—and more buying.

The stock market didn't rise to the bait of the embargo lifting, except for the airplane stocks. The Street seems to be reconsidering the war and second thoughts seem bearish. Barron's calls this a "poor man's war." The Commodity Research Bureau's weekly summary starts off, "A noticeable change in psychology appears to have taken place in commodity markets. The boom psychology which characterised the outbreak of the war has disappeared and has given way to an attitude of caution." And the Bureau of Agricultural Economics has warned that no important increase in our agricultural exports is to be expected for some time due to the war.

Of course American shipping in the North Atlantic is the number one economic victim of the war. The kaleidoscopic shipping picture is now changing almost by the hour, but it looks as though there is no escape for the affected lines from behind the eight-ball. They are barred by political considerations. They can't operate and will lose the trade. They would like to charter their ships to the coastwise and intercoastal companies but these, currently tied up by strike, have more ships than they can use anyway. The North Atlantic lines would like to crowd in to various neutral runs, but there aren't any crevices. Fifty-one ships and 9,000 American seamen are automatically on the beach.

Some Runs Given Up

There is hope that a clockwise exchange might be made with the British for the latter to take over the 15 per cent of the North Atlantic freight business once handled by American-flag ships, and give up certain foreign runs. But for the time at least this is a thin hope. The British are building faster than their sinkings. (Incidentally as the embargo was repealed they had lost only 55 ships, by their own tale, against the 51 American ships now cut off from Europe.)

The British are eager to accumulate exchange. They won't readily abandon established shipping services to Americans because they would lose the good will after the war. Furness cut off its South American and its Bermuda runs at the beginning of the war, but this is the only important British ship service yet discontinued or likely to be unless the Germans start "unrestricted" submarine warfare.

Nor, apparently, will the North Atlantic lines be let transfer their ships to Panama or Honduras registry. Not that it is illegal. The Maritime Commission actually granted permission in September for such transfer of two or three tankers. But it is political dynamite, as Secretary Hull saw quickly.

Nor can they likely get permission to charter to the British. Waterman so chartered three ships just before the war and in September the Commission cancelled permission.

Advertise for Seamen

That, too, would be dynamite. United States Lines are advertising in London for British seamen, presumably on the hope they can get Panama registry, but that too has already provoked violent objection from the National Maritime Union (CIO) and the commendation of the International Longshoremen's Union (AFL) is only natural since longshoremen serve ships of any flag. Except for the Unlicensed Officers' Association there has been no protest from maritime labor against the new shipping bans.

So most of the ships will probably be laid up, and not until next Congress meets again are the operators likely to get any financial subsidy to enable them to keep the ships they were once subsidised to build and have been subsidised to operate.

Meantime the Maritime Commission's building program continues apace. One hundred forty ships have now been ordered, of which 26 are off the ways. One is the America, largest passenger ship ever built here, costing about $15,000,000, for the United States Lines. As the law now stands, as soon as she is in sailing condition she will be laid up.

True, the airplane industry will benefit sharply. Some 500 ships, worth $75,000,000, have accumulated at dockside and will go promptly; $200,000,000 more are reported ordered in the last fortnight, with perhaps another $200,000,000 by New Year's, and the prospect that up to $1,000,000,000 of airships and other munitions will be shipped in 1940. Even the neutrals are buying; Sweden is reported looking for $15,000,000 of bombers.

The limit is not the Allies' buying power but the American factories' building power. They may build 12,000 planes in 1940, and sell 6,000 of them abroad, which at $166,000 apiece would make up the $1,000,000,000.

Peace Buying Shrinks

But on the other hand, as the Allies' war buying grows their peace buying shrinks. Imports of many non-essentials were promptly stopped in September and a long list of other non-essentials were not on a license list.

It should be remembered that heavy Allied war-buying started here long before this war. And just as the previous peace was warlike, so the present war is peaceful. There isn't a great deal of space for war buying to be increased, but there is considerable leeway for civilian and "luxury" buying to be decreased and it is.

Furthermore, of her decreased imports, Britain at least is likely to divert considerable buying elsewhere for various reasons. She will make extra efforts to buy in the Balkans and from the Scandinavians for political reasons and to divert these countries' goods from going to Germany. She will buy as far as possible from the British Empire, to which sterlingaria is now chiefly limited, for two powerful reasons—to conserve sterling exchange, and to get better prices. For a year before the war the trade balance had been running heavily against sterling, and there is even more need to conserve exchange now.

Furthermore, sterling was around $5 a year ago, around $4.68½ last summer, and is now about $3.94. This automatically means a 25 per cent increase in purchasing costs outside sterlingaria, to which must be added for purchases in the United States the price mark-ups of the last two months.

Moreover, shipping conditions have changed radically since the World War. Then the shorter North Atlantic route made freight costs lower from the United States than from most of the Empire. Now, however, the convoy system is being set up so that freight rates, and war risk insurance charges, are lower by other routes. Unconvoyed rates from here are much higher.

As an extreme example, Gulf-to-United Kingdom rates on crude oil have jumped from 35 cents a barrel this summer to $2 now asked. Wheat rates are cheaper from Canada than the Gulf.

In fact, Britain has developed considerable supply sources since the World War which are much nearer than we are. Canadian wheat is one; Iraq and Iran oil another, and Egyptian cotton a third, while Britain's own domestic beet sugar supply has been heavily increased. In fact, this is a part of the story of increased Empire self-sufficiency in wheat, cotton, tin, rubber, manganese, copper, cocoa, sugar, etc., already referred to here last month.

Exports to Change in Nature

Hence it is likely that our exports to the Allies, which have been running around $1,000,000,000 a year, are more likely to be changed in nature than increased appreciably by the war. We won't ship so much wheat, copper, automobiles, cash registers, moving pictures, or Yakima Valley apples as last year, but we will ship more airplanes, trucks, shells, anti-aircraft guns, and chemicals.

The only outstanding exception to this picture appears to be France's sharp need for copper. She will buy 25,000 tons a month from South America. Three hundred thousand tons a year is a large slice of business. That she does not seek it in the British Empire (Canada or South Africa) may be either because the British can't spare it, or because of lack of close economic co-operation ("Give Me Allies to Fight Against").

During most of the last war the French steel industry persuaded the Government to maintain the tariff on steel so that every ton of British artillery imported for the French had to pay duty (or so Frances Delaisi said in the monumental Manchester Guardian economic supplements published in 1921).

The story in oil is an illustration of how economic times have changed since the World War. Then we were Britain's chief supply. Since then Venezuelan production has jumped from practically nothing to 200,000,000 barrels a year, enough for all of Britain and France in peace. Iran production (which is nearer than ours and safer to bring) has jumped from under 7,000,000 to 80,000,000 barrels yearly, Iraq from under a million to some 30,000,000 barrels a year, and Colombian production from next to nothing up to 20,000,000 barrels yearly which can be easily doubled. The three biggest refineries in the world are now all outside the United States—two under the Dutch at Aruba and Curacao, and one at Abadan in Iran; Jersey is now dismantling the Bayonne refinery which was the world's biggest 25 years ago.

Trade in Sugar

Sugar is another illustration. Early in September, when futures were jumping the limit every day and housewives rushing to buy, it was expected that European beet sugar output would slump again as a quarter century ago. But no armies are trampling the fields. Production is holding up—and with the abandonment of the quota system here, always mildly disliked by the Administration, Cuban sugar here is now below August levels.

There is hope that if we can't get more business with the Allies we'll get it with the neutrals. But indications are that Britain will try to hold her export markets. There is even a move in Lancashire to get the British Government to subsidise textile exports. The European neutrals are in no condition to increase their purchases, since they too are cutting civilian consumption.

They may take something more for Germany, until the British navy catches up with the practice, but that will be soon; already the Hollanders are organizing another Dutch Overseas Trust, which was a World War device to co-operate with the British by pledging no re-shipment of the Trust's consignments to Germany.

And of course South America, particularly Brazil, has been hurt by losses on Germany's trade, and by and large we won't be able to sell more to the Latins unless either we buy more from them or the Government goes into South American credit boondoggling on the scale as did Wall Street bankers in the 'twenties.

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Cotton Crop Put Lowest In Last 4 Years

WASHINGTON (AP)—A United States cotton crop of 11,845,000 bales—the smallest since 1935—was forecast by the Federal Crop Reporting Board. At the same time the Agricultural Adjustment Administration inaugurated a mail campaign to win grower approval of a plan designed to produce another small crop next year.

The forecast, based on conditions November 1, was 83,000 bales lower than the board's October estimate, and compared with a 1938 crop of 11,493,000 bales and a ten-year (1928-37) average of 13,800,000 bales.

Because of a record surplus of American cotton, the AAA is asking producers to approve strict marketing quotas on the 1940 crop at a referendum to be held December 9.

If quotas are approved by the necessary two-thirds of the growers voting, the production goal will be about the same as that of the past two seasons. The AAA is sending printed material to the South saying that rejection of the quota system will result in accumulation of a greater surplus and bring lower cotton prices.

The crop report said the indicated yield per acre for the country was 234.1 pounds, the third highest of record and about 10 per cent above the average of the five most recent years. The average last year was 235.8, the second highest of record. In comparison with these recent years, yields were much below average in Alabama, above in North Carolina and Georgia, slightly above average in Mississippi, Tennessee and Texas, and considerably above average in the other important states.

Weather conditions were said to have been unusually favorable for picking and ginning of the crop, the report asserting that on Nov. 1 the percentage ginned was much above average. The amount ginned prior to Nov. 1 was reported at 10,085,260 bales.

DuPont to Enlarge Huge Pigment Plant

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company announced plans for a major addition to its large titanium pigments plant at near-by Edge Moor, Del.

The construction program, scheduled to start within the next two months, will provide additional plant capacity for producing titanium dioxide and extended titanium pigments. The work is to be completed by Fall, 1940.

The present plant of 26 buildings, completed in June, 1935, is one of the most modern industrial units of its kind in this country, incorporating a number of engineering innovations in pigment manufacture.

Promoted by Bank

By a Staff Photographer

Jesse W. Tapp

Elected Vice-President of the Bank of America. For the past six months, Mr. Tapp has been the bank's agricultural economist. He came to the bank last April direct from Washington, D. C., where he had rendered distinguished service with the Department of Agriculture.

Roads Would Prevent Congestion at Chief N. Atlantic Ports

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads announced it was putting into effect immediately a plan designed to prevent congestion at the principal North Atlantic ports.

J. J. Pelley, association President, said the plan was adopted "because of the possibility, under existing conditions, that there will be a substantially increased movement of export freight."

Designed to preclude the use of freight cars for storage purposes, the plan was developed by the association's car service division after the World War. Delay in unloading cars at north Atlantic ports created chaos in 1917 and was a factor in bringing about Government operation of the railroads.

G. C. Randall of Chicago has been appointed manager of the car service division in charge of port traffic and the movement of rail traffic to ports "to the extent necessary to prevent the accumulation of more traffic at those points than can be unloaded promptly," the announcement said.

An advisory committee will be appointed to assist Mr. Randall.

Gen. Motors Sales Increase Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of General Motors Corp. cars and trucks to domestic consumers in October totaled 110,471 units, compared with 56,789 in September and 68,896 in October, 1938.

Sales to dealers in the United States in October amounted to 129,821 units, against 47,606 in the preceding month and 92,890 in October last year.

For the first 10 months of the year sales to consumers in the United States were 1,045,872 units, compared with 751,495 in the like period last year.

Sales to dealers in the United States for the first 10 months were 995,454, compared with 625,585 in the same 1938 stretch.

Fairless Tells How Can Firm Got Its Price

WASHINGTON (AP) — Spokesmen for the largest producer and the largest user of tin plate in the nation testified that the tin plate price quoted by much of the industry resulted from negotiations between the two concerns.

"I don't think there is any mystery about it," Benjamin F. Fairless, President of the United States Steel Corporation, asserted. "I can't conceive of any more satisfactory method than negotiations between the largest purchaser and the largest producer of any particular product in order to arrive at a fair price."

A. R. Pfeltz, Vice-President of the American Can Company, and H. A. Baker, President of the American Can, likewise testified that they arrived at the price of tin plate through negotiations with United States Steel, although Mr. Pfeltz said he had "heard" from a source he could not recall that representatives of all major steel companies had met in connection with the 1938 price.

Mr. Fairless denied any knowledge of such a meeting.

At the end of three days on the witness stand, Mr. Fairless read into the record a statement in which he said United States Steel had at every point "done our best to co-operate with the Government" to improve conditions in the steel industry.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Nathan L. Miller, general counsel for the United States Steel Corporation, told the Temporary National Economic Committee that the antitrust laws which it has been studying for about a year were, with one exception, "not vague and indefinite, and there should be no difficulty in enforcing them."

"I cannot say as much for the definiteness of the Robinson-Patman Act," said Mr. Miller.

In a memorandum, Mr. Miller interpreted that part of the antitrust laws which affected "relations with competitors" and pointed out that: "It is permissible to inform competitors of one's prices in the past. It is not permissible to state what the future prices are going to be, because that necessarily involves the obligation, either moral or otherwise, to charge the prices named. It is permissible to call attention to the demoralization resulting from price-cutting. It is not permissible by any sort of concerted action to use coercive measures, promises or threats to influence a competitor not to cut prices. The periodic exchange of information on capacity, sales, prices and the like will naturally tend to stabilization, but that is permissible since it is the result solely of enlightened self-interest. It ceases to be permissible only when there is introduced some element of agreement, 'gentlemen's,' or otherwise, or of concert of action designed to coerce or restrain free and independent action."

12 Utility Stocks

discussed in our circular on the present position of the utility industry.

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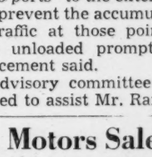

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Today's sales (est.)	1,000,000
Previous day's sales	1,068,410
1939 volume to date	232,241,610
1938 volume to date	248,554,843

Stocks Topple After Early Irregularity

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—A late selling wave swept over the stock market today and toppled prices fractions to more than 2 points.

The drive started after an early attempt at a rally petered out. A sale of 14,500 shares of the recently buoyant Curtiss-Wright common around 2 p. m. brought a flood of offerings in other so-called war stocks and touched off numerous stop-loss orders in vulnerable issues.

Dumping was so insistent for a while that the ticker tape fell a few minutes behind floor transactions. A little support then arrived and extreme declines were reduced in most instances at the close. Dealings slackened appreciably on the comeback. Transfers, sluggish during the greater part of the session, picked up sufficiently in the final hour to put the volume in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 shares.

Brokers could point to no outstanding piece of news to account for the tumble.

Bond Buyers Choosey

Buyers were highly choosey in the bond market today, concentrating on a group of low-priced rails and a few industrials while the general list moved in a narrow range.

Publication of the weekly carloadings figures, showing a slightly more than seasonally expected decline in loadings last week brought out scattered offerings in some classes of rail loans in late trading but did not dampen enthusiasm for others which have benefitted recently by special developments.

Exceptionally strong in the drooping rail sector were Boston & Maine issues, the 5s of '67, 4¾s of '61 and 5s of '55 advancing between 3 and 4 or more in heavy trades.

Part of a point higher were New York Central 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Columbia Gas and Electric 5s of '61, National Dairy 3¾s of '51, with warrants, and New York Steam 3½s.

Lower were Santa Fe 4s of '95, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Great Northern 4s of '46 "G," and Firestone Tire 3½s.

United States Governments were around 6-32nds advanced to as much down.

Among foreigns Italy 7s were ahead, but Australian and Belgian loans slipped back.

Wheat Prices Drop Around 2c Bushel

CHICAGO, Nov. 9 (AP)—Rains that splattered upon drought-stricken plains of Kansas, in the heart of the hard winter wheat belt, caused enough selling of wheat futures here today to push prices about two cents a bushel lower.

Partial reports from the southwest indicated rains were received in Pratt, Hoisington, Hutchinson, McPherson, Lorraine, Salina, Wichita and Great Bend. The official forecast predicted unsettled weather with possible showers in some districts of the belt.

Weakness of securities also added to the market's selling burden but this was offset to some extent by reports of sale of 1,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat to Europe on top of 4,000,000 bushels sold yesterday.

Wheat closed 1¼-1¾ lower than yesterday, December 87-86⅞, May 85⅜-¼; corn ⅜-⅝ down, December 50⅛-50, May 52⅜-¼; oats ⅛-⅜ lower.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: A decisive rally got under way in the stock market today after early nervous selling. The declining trend in British Government bonds and industrial leaders was thrown into reverse as investment demand broadened Domestic rails, resistant to the morning drop, further improved. Most commodity stocks, however, seemed a little unwilling to take part in the late recovery.

Paris: The Bourse tried a comeback late today with only fair success. Rentes closed 35 to 95 centimes down, near the day's lows, but many domestic and foreign equities chipped away at early declines. The market was under the influence of uncertainty regarding Belgian-Dutch relations with Germany.

Amsterdam: Steadier price currents developed in Bourse trade today after a lower start. At the close most prices were slightly higher.

Liverpool: Heavy buying lifted cotton futures 19 to 29 points today. Speculative demand was attracted by the drop in the New York sterling rate and other buying was spurred by reports of scarcity of freight space for transport of the grain.

Chicago Board

By the Associated Press

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Wheat					
Dec.	.88⅛	.88⅜	.86⅞	.87	.88¾
May	.86¾	.87	.85⅛	.85⅜	.87
July	.84⅞	.85	.83¼	.83⅜	.84⅞
Corn					
Dec.	.50⅛	.50⅜	.50	.50⅛	.50½
May	.52¾	.52⅞	.52¼	.52⅜	.52⅞
July	.53⅜	.53¾	.53⅜	.53¼	.53¾
Oats					
Dec.	.36¾	.36⅞	.36¼	.36½	.36⅜
May	.35½	.35⅝	.35⅛	.35⅛	.35½
July	.32⅞	.32⅞	.32½	.32½	.32⅞
Rye					
Dec.	.53¼	.53⅜	.53¼	.53¼	.53⅜
May	.54½	.54⅝	.54⅛	.54⅛	.54⅝
July	.54¾	.54¾	.54⅛	.54⅛	.54⅝

Int'l Hydro-Electric Cuts Loss

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—International Hydro-Electric System and subsidiary companies reported for the September quarter consolidated net loss of $181,321 compared with net loss of $336,980 for the corresponding 1938 quarter.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	8	65¼	64½	64½	— ½
56½	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	2	54	54	54	N'v 8
11⅛	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	3	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	3	21	21	21	— ½
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
68	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	13	57½	55	55	—3
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	5	7⅞	7	7	
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	2	14	13¼	13¼	— ¾
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	26	16¼	14¾	15¼	— ⅜
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	4	14	13⅜	13½	— ¼
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	1	17½	17½	17½	N'v 8
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	12	23	21⅝	21⅝	—1⅛
11⅞	6¾	Allen Ind (⅝g)	2	10	10	10	N'v 8
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (.6)	7	176	173	173	—1
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	*1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	6	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	41	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	3	65	65	65	+1
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	20	40¾	40	40½	— ½
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	5	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	5	2⅝	2½	2½	— ¼
21	12	Amal Leath pf	3	17	16½	16½	+ ¼
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	64¼	63	63	— ½
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	3	20⅛	20	20	— ⅜
40¾	16¾	Am Airlines	7	39	37½	37½	—1½
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	3	12⅛	12	12	— ¼
8	3½	Am Bosch	1	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅝
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	8	48	46¾	46¾	— ¾
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	4	107¾	106½	107½	+ ¾
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	1	166	166	166	—2
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	29	35	33½	33½	—1
64	30¼	Am Car pf	7	55	54	54	—1½
25½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	15	23⅛	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf(5)	1	113	113	113	Oct 26
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	119	119	119	N'v 6
8¾	5	Am Colortype	9	8¼	8	8	— ¼
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	3	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	8	12⅝	12	12	— ¼
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
6¼	4⅝	Am European	1	5½	5½	5½	N'v 1
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
24⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	20	24	22¼	22½	+ ¼
28⅞	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	37	29	27	27½	
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	3	8¼	8	8	+ ⅜
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	8	24¾	23½	24¾	+ ¾
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	20	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	— ¼
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	—1⅜
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	1	53½	53½	53½	— ⅞
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
25	14½	Am Ice pf	5	23	22½	22½	N'v 6
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	12	25⅛	23⅞	23⅞	—1¼
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	2	64⅞	64	64	—2
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	22	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
5⅛	2⅛	Am M&Metal	2	4½	4⅜	4½	
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (¾g)	4	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	— ¼
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	112	112	112	Oct 19
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	18	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
52⅝	32	AP&L 6 pf (3k)	5	50½	49⅜	49⅜	—1⅛
45⅝	28	AP&L 5pf (2½k)	6	42⅜	41¼	41⅜	— ¾
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	138	10⅜	10	10⅛	— ⅛
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	26	18¾	17¾	17¾	—1
80¼	50	Am RM pf(2¾k)	4	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	—1¼
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2)	30	52⅝	51⅝	51⅝	—1⅜
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	139½	139½	139½	N'v 6
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	3	67¼	66	66	—1¼
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	31	34⅞	33	33¼	— ¾
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	14	13	12⅞	12⅞	
18¼	9	Am Stove(1.55g)	5	16¾	16½	16½	N'v 8
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	4	23¼	22½	22½	— ½
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	89	89	89	— ⅞
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	16	15⅜	15⅜	N'v 6
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	20	169⅛	168½	168¾	— ⅛
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	*7	78¼	78¼	78¼	+ ½
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	*9	79¾	79¼	79¼	— ½
153⅛	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	145	145	145	N'v 8
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	31	12⅜	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	2	91	91	91	Oct 28
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	50	11⅛	10¼	10¼	—1½
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	8	50	48¼	48¼	—1¾
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	25	8⅜	8	8	— ¼
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43	43	43	N'v 3
40	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	69	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅜
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	43	43	43	N'v 8
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	28	22⅜	22	22¼	+ ¼
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	2	16	16	16	N'v 8
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
37	21	Arc-D-M(1.10g)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	4	101	100⅞	101	
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	28	6⅛	6	6	— ¼
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	1	49	49	49	+1
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (1)	6	37¾	37½	37½	— ¼
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	4	11⅛	11	11	— ¼
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	4	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ¼
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Gdods	8	9⅛	9	9	— ¼
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	78	78	78	N'v 2
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	2	78	78	78	N'v 6
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	Oct 31
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	11	29¾	28⅝	28⅝	— ¾
71	50	AT&SFpf(3½g)	1	62½	62½	62½	
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	6	25¼	24	24	— ¾
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	4	16⅜	15¾	15¾	— ½
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	2	18	17	17	—1½
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	3	23⅜	23	23	— ⅜
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	N'v 8
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	6	8½	8½	8½	
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	5	46	45⅜	45⅜	N'v 8
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	N'v 6
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	7	7	7	N'v 8
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	10	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	3	3	3	N'v 8
9⅝	3½	Aviation Corp	311	8⅜	7¼	7¾	— ¼
		B					
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	72	18⅛	17⅛	17¼	— ¾
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	30	6⅞	6¼	6¼	— ¾
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	14	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
30¼	19	Bang & Ar (2)	1	20½	20½	20½	N'v 6
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼g)	*6	17	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
13	6	Barker Bros	3	10	10	10	
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	8	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
25¾	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅜
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	2	27	27	27	— ½
107⅛	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ⅛
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	3	120	120	120	N'v 3
9⅝	7¼	Belding-He(.80)	2	9⅜	9¼	9¼	N'v 8
73⅝	56	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	52	52	52	—4
33¾	16⅜	Bendix Av(1½g)	86	32¼	31	31	— ¾
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	11	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	— ⅛
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	+ ⅛
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	5	40¼	39¼	39¼	—1
100	50¼	Beth Steel(1½g)	*118	86¼	83¼	83¼	—1⅞
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	4	17½	17½	17½	
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	115¾	115	115¾	+ ¼
32¾	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	4	29¾	29½	29½	— ¾
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	2	22	22	22	
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	9	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
36½	13¾	Bliss&Lau(2¼a)	1	34½	34½	34½	
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	42	28½	27	27¼	— ¾
28½	16	Bohn A&B (¾g)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¾
23⅛	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	12	21⅞	21½	21¾	— ⅛
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	15	20¾	20½	20½	— ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	12	26⅞	25¾	25⅞	—1
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
34¾	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	4	33⅛	33	33	
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	4	6½	6¼	6⅜	N'v 8
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	10	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (1g)	28	24½	22¾	23¼	— ⅞
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	39½	39½	39½	N'v 8
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	49	49	49	—1¼
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	5	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	1	11½	11½	11½	N'v 6
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	15	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅜
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	4	40⅞	40¼	40¼	— ¾
40¼	39½	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	N'v 8
30⅛	13⅜	Bkly Un G (½g)	25	25⅜	25	25	— ⅞
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (2)	1	36½	36½	36½	N'v 8
23¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	6	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	22	10⅝	9¾	10⅛	— ⅜
8	4	Budd Mfg	28	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	— ⅜
6¼	3	Budd Wheel	37	5⅞	5½	5½	— ¼
30	15½	Bullard Co	2	25½	24½	24½	—1½
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	7	30¾	30	30	— ½
19⅜	11½	Burling Mills (1)	2	18	18	18	
18¾	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	2	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	21	6⅛	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br(.30g)	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	N'v 3
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
16⅜	7	Byers (AM) Co	17	14¾	14	14⅛	— ⅞
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	5	16⅜	16	16	
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	2	24	23½	23½	—1
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	51	51	51	Oct 10
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	13	2⅛	2	2	
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	14	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	
17¾	9⅛	Camp Wy (.20g)	4	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	9	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	32	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	2	38¼	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
8	4½	Capital Ad A	7	7	7	7	Oct 28
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	2	27⅛	27	27	N'v 8
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅛g)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co	3	79¼	79	79	—2
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	8	56	54	54¼	—1¾
107½	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Sep 22
29¼	13⅝	Celanese (½a)	28	28¼	27	27	— ½
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	13	10¼	10	10	— ¼
30¾	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	24½	24½	24½	N'v 8
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	8	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	5	7¾	7⅜	7¾	— ¼
6⅞	3½	Century R M	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	N'v 6
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	2	40	39	39	— ¾
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	15	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ½
22½	18	ChainBelt(1.10g)	4	19½	19	19½	— ½
30	17	Champ Pap & F	1	25½	25½	25½	— ⅜
21½	6⅜	Checker Cab	1	18⅜	17½	17½	—1½
47¼	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	28	41⅞	40¼	40¼	—1¼
92½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	3	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	N'v 8
29½	17¼	Ches Cor (1.20g)	3	27½	27	27½	N'v 8
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill'pf	2	3	3	3	N'v 3
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	8	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Chi & N West pf	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	2¾	2⅝	2¾	N'v 8
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	*1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	5	½	½	½	— ⅛
1⅜	½	Chi M S P&P pf	5	1	1	1	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	11	16¾	16¼	16⅜	— ⅝
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf(3)	3	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	N'v 6
50¼	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	49	49	49	N'v 8
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
1⅝	½	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	N'v 4
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Oct 28
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
13½	5	Childs Co	9	6½	6	6	— ⅛
94⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (4g)	60	88⅛	86⅛	86¼	— ⅝
14⅞	9	City I & F (.90g)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
34½	15	Clark Eq (1¼g)	2	32⅛	31¾	31¾	—2¾
39	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	6	36	35½	35½	—1
60½	34⅝	Climax M(1.20a)	12	46⅞	46¼	46¼	— ¼
36¼	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	1	34⅛	34	34	+ ¼
133	105	Coco-Cola (5g)	2	121½	121½	121½	— ¾
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	59	59	59	N'v 2
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	65	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105½	105½	105½	+ ⅜
37½	20¼	Collins & A(¾g)	18	34¼	33½	34	— ¾
24⅞	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	6	23	23	23	N'v 4
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	12	23¼	22⅞	23	— ⅜
24¾	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	4	23	23	23	— ⅜
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	45	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
91	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	82	81⅞	82	N'v 8
15⅝	6⅜	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	2	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
30½	16	Col P pf(2.41k)	1	19½	19½	19½	Oct 31
96	73	Col Carb (4)	1	91	91	91	N'v 8
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	12	47¼	46½	46½	— ⅝
109⅝	98⅜	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	102⅝	102½	102½	+1½
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	9	52⅜	51½	51½	— ¾
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	108½	108½	108½	—1½
16	8⅜	Coml Solvents	48	12½	11⅝	11¾	— ¾
2⅛	1¼	Com'th & South	26	1½	1⅜	1½	
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	19	71⅛	70¼	70¼	—1
44⅞	36¾	Com Ed (1.65g)	93	31	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	7	7	7	N'v 6
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	2	24½	24¼	24½	— ⅛
8¼	5	Congress Cigar	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	N'v 6
32¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	51	30¼	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅜
9⅜	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	N'v 3
11	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30g)	9	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	*37	31⅛	30½	30½	— ½
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	108	108	108	N'v 8
2⅛	1	Con Film Ind	24	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf(¾k)	9	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
7⅞	4⅝	Cons Laundries	5	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	49	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	8	5¾	5⅛	5⅛	— ¾
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	24	24	24	Oct 25
101	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	3	98	97⅝	98	+ ¾
16⅞	9½	Contain Cp (¼g)	10	16¼	15½	15¾	— ¼
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	5	14⅜	14	14	— ¼
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	4	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
100	87½	Cont Bak pf (6k)	1	97	97	97	— ¼
51¼	32½	Cont Can (2g)	20	43	41	42	—1¼
116	106	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	115	115	115	+ ⅞
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	15	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ½
38¾	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	38	38	38	
5½	1⅜	Cont Motors	351	4⅝	4	4¼	— ⅜

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Allies' Buying Seen Paid For First by Gold

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Government circles predicted today that Britain and France would use the gold portion of their estimated $5,000,000,000 assets in the United States for their first "cash and carry" purchases of American airplanes and other war supplies.

Initial Allied orders under the new Neutrality Law have been estimated by some officials as high as $1,000,000,000—all of which must be paid before the goods leave the country.

How Allies Would Proceed

Use of their American securities and other assets was expected to be postponed in the hope of getting better prices and conserving as much as possible of their American investments.

Gold, which can be sold quickly at the United States Treasury at the fixed price of $35 an ounce, is the easiest method of payment. Furthermore, the British and French already have perhaps as much as $500,000,000 in gold deposited in New York and Canada.

Officials aren't worrying about the Allies dumping their securities on American markets in any way that might depress prices.

"They aren't crazy enough to sell in a way that would reduce the proceeds of the sales," said one high official.

Several officials expressed the opinion that the Allies probably would set up relatively small offices in New York, staffed with trained brokers, who would sell securities in driblets whenever a good price appeared available.

They also predicted that most of the sales would be made by direct negotiation with prospective buyers, instead of through the New York Stock Exchange where the transactions could be spotted by speculators.

"Quiet" Liquidation Seen

The large investment trusts, in which funds of thousands of small investors are pooled for joint investment in large blocks of diversified securities, offer a prime market for just such "quiet" sales. Insurance companies, wealthy individuals, large corporations with idle cash are some of the other prospects.

In the last war, J. P. Morgan's private bank handled the liquidation of British securities in this country, but it is not expected to do so this time. It was done then because the British securities first were not sold but pledged to the Morgans as a security for a loan. The Johnson Act forbids such loans in this war because all the belligerents are defaulters on World War debts.

Reliable sources said that the Allies have taken no actual steps yet to liquidate their American securities, although they ordered their citizens to register all their foreign holdings as soon as the war started.

Officially, Government leaders say that how and when the Allies undertake the liquidation is their own business. Actually, they are watching it closely because of the possible effect on American markets.

The only thing they seemed sure of was that the United States Government would not participate financially in the liquidation.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	12.56	13.36
Affiliated F Inc	3.75	4.10
Amerex Hold	16.75	18.25
Am Business Shrs	3.50	3.87
Am Gen Equip Inc	.42	.47
Am Gen Stocks	4.00	4.50
Boston Fund	15.83	17.02
British Type Inv	.19	.34
Broad St Inv	24.60	26.31
Bullock Fund	14.125	15.50
Century Shrs Tr	3.45	4.05
Chain St Inv	24.49	26.34
Dividend Shrs	17.81	18.94
Dreyfus & Howard Fd A-1	1.26	1.38
Eaton & Howard Fd F	18.14	19.48
Equity Corp $3 pf	12.23	13.13
Fidelity Fund Inc	26.75	27.25
Fund Investors Inc	19.22	20.70
Gen Capital	18.00	19.57
Gen Investors Tr	31.02	33.35
Incorp Investors Tr	4.98	5.42
Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	17.03	18.31
Maryland Fund	36.20	36.20
Mass Investor Tr	5.30	5.85
Mutual Trust	21.24	22.84
Nation Wide Voting	10.98	12.00
New England Fund	1.29	1.44
Old Colony Tr Assoc	13.33	14.36
Plymouth Fund Inc	17.50	19.50
Putnam Fund	.42	.48
Quarterly Income Shrs	14.42	15.42
Railway & Light Sec	8.40	9.30
Railway & Light Sec pf	10.06	11.50
Repub Invest Fund	94.25	....
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	.26	.29
Spencer Trask Fund	3.00	4.50
Stand Util Inc	15.71	16.64
State Street Invest	.52	.56
Trusteed Industry Shrs	77.75	80.50
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.87	.97
US El Lt & P Voting	.81	.71
Wellington Fund	.98	....
World Investment Tr	14.62	16.08
	3.70	....

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.25	6.00
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.90	....
Cumulative Tr Sh	5.04	....
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.62	....
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.91	....
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.56	....
Diversified Tr C	3.95	....
Diversified Tr D	5.90	6.65
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.15	4.70
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.22	5.95
Nation Wide Sec	3.83	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	47.625	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.41	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.93	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.88	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.62	....
Repres Tr Shrs	29.41	....
Super of Am Tr A	10.68	11.18
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	2.58	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	15.75	....
	2.22	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	....	....
First Boston Corp	2.00	3.00
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	14.875	16.375
	.50	1.00

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds	Liq. value	Sales price	Common Stocks	Liq. value	Sales price
B-1	26.87	29.36	S-1	14¼	Conv.
B-2	21.70	23.80	S-2	26.56	29.08
B-3	14.81	16.26	S-3	14.35	15.79
B-4	6.83	7.57	S-4	11.22	12.42
				4.57	5.15
Preferred Stocks					
K-1	14.58	15.99	K-2	10.22	11.32

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Nov. 7 compared with Nov. 7, 1938, comparable date a year ago (shown in parentheses): Receipts, $21,953,194.67 ($40,233,703.05); expenditures, $15,413,661.20 ($48,867,372.12); net balance, $1,985,268,790.27 ($2,579,011,294.35); working balance included, $1,284,256,321.81 ($1,968,486,666.69); customs receipts for month $7,020,652.05 ($7,050,527.28); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $1,947,968,-075.65 ($2,025,014,123.37); expenditures, $3,406,680,991.29 ($3,206,377,878.29); excess of expenditures, $1,458,712,915.65 ($1,181,-363,754.92); gross debt, $41,168,960,554.35 ($38,467,941,597.05); increase over previous day $889,064.28; gold assets, $17,130,962,-594.47 ($14,085,728,454.26).

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3⅜s '43-40 June	102.19	102.19	102.19
1	3¼s '41	105.11	105.11	105.11
2	3¼s '45-43	109.10	109.8	109.10
5	3¼s '46-44	109.19	109.16	109.19
5	4¼s '47-45	107.18	107.16	107.18
1	2½s '52-47	118.	118.	118.
1	2½s '48	106.1	106.1	106.1
17	2½s '53-49	103.16	103.16	103.16
1	2¾s '54-51	104.29	104.29	104.29
1	3s '55-51	107.23	107.23	107.23
47	2⅞s '60-55	104.31	104.22	104.30
3	2¾s '59-56	103.24	102.22	103.24
1	2¾s '63-58	103.18	103.18	103.18
5	2¾s '65-60	103.25	103.23	103.25

Federal Farm Mortgage

25	3s '49-44	107.5	107.5	107.5

Home Owners Loan

4	2¼s '44-42	104.5	104.5	104.5
6	3s '52-44	106.16	106.16	106.16

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	107	107	107
12	Alleghany cv 5s '44	80	80	80
2	Alleghany cv 5s '49	72¾	72¾	72¾
10	Alleghany 5s '50 st	43½	43½	43½
1	Allegh Val 4s '42	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Allied Strs 4½s '51	97	97	97
37	Am & For P 5s 2030	62¼	60¼	62¼
14	AmIGChem 5½s '49	102½	102½	102½
28	Am T&T 3½s '66	109¾	109¾	109¾
19	Am T&T 3¼s '61	107¼	107	107¼
2	Am WW&E 6s '75	107¾	107¼	107¾
1	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106½	106½	106½
3	Arm Del 4s '57	107¼	107¼	107¼
48	Arm Del 4s '55	98¾	98	98
19	AT&SF 4s '95	99½	99	99¾
7	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	107¼	106½	107½
2	AT&SF 4½s '48	90½	90½	90½
8	AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	103	103	103
11	B&O rfg 6s '95	107	106¾	107
8	A C Line un 4s '52	96	96	96
5	A C Line ctf 4s '52	80¾	80	80¼
2	A C Line 4½s '52	68½	68½	68½
1	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	62¾	62¾	62¾
1	Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	39	39	39
3	Atl Refin 3s '53	70	70	70
3	Bald Loco 5s '40 st	105	105	105
11	B&O rfg 6s '95	101¾	101¾	101¾
6	B&O rfg 6s '95 st	31¾	31½	31¾
1	B&O 1st 5s '48	31¼	31	31
15	B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	66½	66	66½
2	B&O rfg 5s '95	66	66	66
3	B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	27½	27½	27½
1	B&O 5s '96 F	27¼	27¼	27¼
22	B&O cv 4½s '60	28	28	28
35	B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	19½	18¾	18¾
14	B&O 1st 4s '48	18¾	18¼	18¼
9	Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
9	Bell TPa 5s '60C	81½	81	81¼
4	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	129½	129	129
22	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	107⅝	107½	-07⅞
13	Beth Stl 3½s '52	105⅛	104¾	105
17	Beth Stl 3¼s '59	109¾	109¼	109¾
281	Boston&Me 5s '87	100⅜	100	100⅜
146	Bost&Me 4¾s '61	46½	44¼	45½
140	Boston&Me 5s '55	46¼	44¼	45½
23	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	46¼	44¾	45½
1	Bkly Un 1st 5s '50	73¼	72½	73
5	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	80½	80½	80½
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	111½	111½	111½
9	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	111	111	111
3	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	95½	95	95
7	Buf R&P 4½s '57	105½	105	105
1	Buf R&P 4½s'57 ct	42	42	42
1	Bush Term 5s '55	40	40	40
6	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	44	44	44
2	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	53	53	53
1	Can Nat Ry 5s '70	101¼	100¾	100¾
37	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	102	102	102
10	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	101¼	100⅝	100⅝
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	101⅜	101¼	101¼
16	Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	100	100	100
4	Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	99⅜	99½	99½
5	Can Pac 5s '54	99½	99½	99½
5	Can Pac 4½s '46	81⅞	81	81
11	Can Pac 4s perp	83	83	83
2	Carriers & Gen 5s '50	66¾	66¾	66¾
2	Celotex 4½s'47 ww	96	96	96
4	Cen of Ga cn 5s '51	85	85	85
1	Cen Ga Chat 4s '51	8⅜	8	8
1	Cen N E 4s'61	10	10	10
2	Cen NY Pow 3¾s'62	41	41	41
9	Cen Pac Pow 3¾s'62	108¼	10⅛	108¼
7	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	34¼	34¼	34¼
2	Cen RR NJ 5s '87reg	18¼	18⅛	18⅛
2	Cen RR NJ 4s '87	15¼	15¼	15¼
11	ChamtonP&P4¾s'50	16	16	16
1	C&O 3½s'96 D	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	C&O rfg 3½s'96E	98¼	98¼	98¼
5	C&O rfg 3½s'63F	99¼	99	99
6	Chi & Alton 3s '49	104¾	104¾	104¾
4	CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	12	11¾	11¾
36	CB&Q gen 4s '58	91¼	90	90
17	CB&Q 4s Ill 4'49	94	93½	93½
13	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	107⅜	103	103⅜
1	Chi&E Ill 5s '51	99	99	99
18	Chic Gt Wn 4s '59	17½	17	17
2	Chi I&L26s '47 st	21½	21½	21¼
20	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	12½	12½	12½
1	CMSP&P aj5s 2000	7¾	7½	7½
1	CM&SP 4s '89	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
6	Chic&NW rfg 5s2037	26¾	26¾	26¾
1	Chi&NW gen 5s '87	10	9½	9½
44	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	15	15	15
4	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	4¼	4	4
1	Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	9¾	9¾	9¾
15	Chi & NW 4s '87	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
2	Chi & NW 4s '87 st	15	15	15
8	Chi & NW 3½s '87	15	15	15
5	CRI & 4½s '52A	14½	14½	14½
7	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	7	7	7
1	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜
5	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	6	6	6
1	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	5½	5½	5½
4	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108¼	108¼	108¼
10	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63 st	106¼	106	106
18	Chi & W Ind 4s '52	105½	105½	105½
40	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	92	92	92
1	Childs Co 5s '43	92¼	92¼	92½
1	Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
2	Cin Un Term 3¾s '69	107½	107½	107½
1	CCC&STL 4s '90 StL	107¾	107¾	107¾
6	Clev Elec Ill 3¼s '65	66	66	66
4	Clev UnTerm 5½s '72	110⅞	110½	110½
1	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	91½	91⅜	91⅜
1	ClevUnTerm 4½s'77C	83¼	83	83
6	Col & So 4½s'80	75⅝	75⅜	75⅜
20	Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	38½	38¼	38¼
20	Columbia G 5s '52 May	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
58	Comwlar Ed cv3¼s'58	103⅜	103¼	103¼
6	Con Edis 3¼s '46	122¾	122⅝	122⅝
25	Con Edis 3½s '48	105⅝	105½	105¾
25	Con Gas 3½s '51	107⅞	107½	107⅞
18	Consum Pow 3½s '70	104½	104⅜	104⅜
6	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	109¾	109½	109½
10	Container 5s '42	106¼	106	106¼
4	Crucible Stl 4½s '48	102½	102¼	102¼
4	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	102½	102½	102½
3	Del & Hud 7s '43	33¼	32⅞	32⅞
1	Del P&L 4¼s '69	64½	64	64
5	D&RG 4s '36	104½	104½	104½
1	D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	9¾	9½	9¾
1	D&RGW West 5s '78	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
11	Det Ed 4½s '61	7	7	7
1	Det Ed 4s '65	111½	111	111½
1	Det Ed 3½s '66	112	112	112
1	Det T Tun 4½s '61	110	110	110
43	Erie rfg 5s '67	97½	97½	97½
3	Erie rfg 5s '75	110	110	110
2	Erie Gen lien 4s '96	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
10	Erie & Pitts 6s '55	16	16	16
3	Fed Lt&T 6s '54B	50	50	50
1	Fed Lt & T 5s '42	100	100	100
20	FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	106¼	103¾	103½
54	Fla E Sst 5s '74	9¼	9	9¼
5	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	57¾	57⅝	57¾
1	Gen Cable 5½s '47	101	101	101
5	Gen Stl Ckst 5½s '49	72⅞	72¾	72¾
9	Goodrich 4¼s '56	104¼	104	104
2	Gt Nor R'y 3½s 52	98	98	98
9	Gt Nor 4½s '48 D	83	83	83
12	Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	83	83	83
1	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	103¾	103¾	103¾
32	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	103¾	103	103
34	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	93	92½	92½
2	Gt Nor 3¾s 67	75	75	75
5	G Bay & W deb A	63	60	60
1	Gulf St Util 3½s 68	86	86	86
5	CRI & 4½s '52A	14½	14½	14½
7	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	7	7	7
1	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	2½	2⅜	2⅜
5	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	6	6	6
1	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	5½	5½	5½
4	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108¼	108¼	108¼
10	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63 st	106¼	106	106
18	Chi & W Ind 4s '52	105½	105½	105½
40	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	92	92	92
1	Childs Co 5s '43	92¼	92¼	92½
1	Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
2	Cin Un Term 3¾s '69	107½	107½	107½
1	CCC&STL 4s '90 StL	107¾	107¾	107¾
6	Clev Elec Ill 3¼s '65	66	66	66
4	Clev UnTerm 5½s '72	110⅞	110½	110½
1	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	91½	91⅜	91⅜
1	ClevUnTerm 4½s'77C	83¼	83	83
6	Col & So 4½s'80	75⅝	75⅜	75⅜
20	Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	38½	38¼	38¼
20	Columbia G 5s '52 May	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
58	Comwlar Ed cv3¼s'58	103⅜	103¼	103¼
6	Con Edis 3¼s '46	122¾	122⅝	122⅝
25	Con Edis 3½s '48	105⅝	105½	105¾
25	Con Gas 3½s '51	107⅞	107½	107⅞
18	Consum Pow 3¼s '70	104½	104⅜	104⅜
6	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	109¾	109½	109½
10	Container 5s '42	106¼	106	106¼
4	Crucible Stl 4½s '48	102½	102¼	102¼
4	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	102½	102½	102½
3	Del & Hud 7s '43	33¼	32⅞	32⅞
1	Del P&L 4¼s '69	64½	64	64
5	D&RG 4s '36	104½	104½	104½
1	D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	9¾	9½	9¾
1	D&RGW West 5s '78	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
11	Det Ed 4½s '61	7	7	7
1	Det Ed 4s '65	111½	111	111½
1	Det Ed 3½s '66	112	112	112
1	Det T Tun 4½s '61	110	110	110
43	Erie rfg 5s '67	97½	97½	97½
3	Erie rfg 5s '75	110	110	110
2	Erie Gen lien 4s '96	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
10	Erie & Pitts 6s '55	16	16	16
3	Fed Lt&T 6s '54B	50	50	50
1	Fed Lt & T 5s '42	100	100	100
20	FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	106¼	103¾	103½
54	Fla E Sst 5s '74	9¼	9	9¼
5	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	57¾	57⅝	57¾
1	Gen Cable 5½s '47	101	101	101
5	Gen Stl Ckst 5½s '49	72⅞	72¾	72¾
9	Goodrich 4¼s '56	104¼	104	104
2	Gt Nor R'y 3½s 52	98	98	98
9	Gt Nor 4½s '48 D	83	83	83
12	Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	83	83	83
1	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	103¾	103¾	103¾
32	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	103¾	103	103
34	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	93	92½	92½
2	Gt Nor 3¾s 67	75	75	75
5	G Bay & W deb A	63	60	60
1	Gulf St Util 3½s 68	86	86	86
8	Hanis'n Qu'fx 4¼s 54	53	52¾	53
3	Hudson Coal 5s62A	97¾	97½	97½
4	Hud & Man rfg 5s57	37½	37	37
1	Hud&Man inc 5s 57	14¼	14¼	14½
1	Hud&Man inc 5s 57	14¼	14¼	14¼
1	Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70 B	110½	110½	110½
8	Ill Cen 4s 51	91	90¾	91
7	Ill Cen 4s 52	52½	52¼	52⅝
2	Ill Cen 4s 53	48	48	48
5	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	52	52	52
4	Ill Cen 4¼s 56	80¾	80	80¼
2	IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	68½	68½	68½
3	Indus Rayon 4½s 48	52½	52½	52½
2	Inland Stl 3¾s 61	98½	98½	98½
1	Interb R Tr 7s 32	107½	107½	107½
11	Interb R Tr 7s 32 ct	68	68	68
46	Interb R Tr 6s 32	67½	67	67
30	Interb RTr rfg5s66ct	29¼	29	29
143	Interb RTr rfg 5s66	69½	69¾	69½
1	Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	70⅝	70	70¼
4	Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	91¼	91¼	91¼
1	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s52	2	2	2
5	Int Her Mar 6s 41	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
1	Int Paper 6s 55	58	57⅞	58
1	Int Paper 5s 47	93⅝	93½	93⅝
1	Int Pap 5½s rfg 4s'43	99¼	98⅞	99¼
29	Int T&T 5s 55	44¾	44½	44½
3	KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	49¾	49½	49¾
9	K C South 5s 50	44¾	44¼	44½
1	K C Term 4s 60	67¾	67½	67½
1	Keith (B F) 6s'46	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1	Kings Co Elev 4s'49	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2	Lac Gas 6s'42 A	79¼	79¼	79¼
6	Lac Gas 5½s'53	46½	46	46½
58	Lac Gas 5s'42	49¼	49	49¼
4	Leh C&N 4½s'54 A	83	83	83
1	Leh Val Coal 5s'74 st	54	53¾	53¾
3	Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	45¼	45¼	45¼
1	Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	20	19¾	20
4	Liggett & M 5s'51	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
3	Lion Oil cv 4½s'52	126	125¾	126
4	Loews 3½s'46	99¾	99¾	99¾
2	Long Isl rfg 4s'49	100½	100½	100½
5	Lorillard Co 5s'51	87	86½	86½
10	Louisa & Ark 5s'69	124	124	124
2	Lou&N 4½s 2003	84	83½	83½
3	Louis & N un 4s'40	88⅞	88⅝	88⅞
	100 17-32	100 17-32	100 17-32	
2	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	82½	82¼	82½
26	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	78¼	78⅛	78¼
23	Manhat Ry 4s '90	70½	70	70½
10	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	70	70	70
2	Manhat Ry 2d24s 2013	39	39	39
6	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	103¾	103⅜	103⅝
1	MetWSideElCh4s'38	7	7	7
3	Mich Cen 3½s '52	90	90	90
8	Mich Cen Gas 4s '63	101	100⅞	100⅞
1	MilSpartaN&NW 4s'47	15⅜	15⅞	15⅞
8	M & StL 4s '49	25⅜	23⅝	23⅝
5	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	7⅞	7¾	7¾
8	Mo-Ill 5s '59	68	65	68
40	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	23¾	22½	22¾
1	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	9½	9½	9½
13	M-K-T 4½s '78	20	19⅞	19⅞
8	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	36	35¼	35¼

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	18¼	17½	18¼
2	Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	23¾	23¼	23¾
6	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	14½	14½	14½
14	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	14½	14⅜	14½
5	Mo Pac 5s '80H	14½	14⅜	14½
8	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	14½	14½	14½
6	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜
4	Mob & Oh 5s '38	4	4	4
3	Mob & Oh 5s '38	33¾	33½	33¾
5	MonWPa Pub Sv 6s'65	28½	28½	28½
3	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	108	108	108
1	Montreal Tr 5s '41	98¾	98½	98½
3	Mor & Essxe 4½s '55	75½	75½	75½
1	MorEssex3½s2000	41½	41	41
57	Mount StT&T3¼s'68	45	45	45
1	Nassau El 4s '51	106⅛	105⅞	105⅛
19	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	39	39	39
8	Nat Distill 3½s '49	107	106¾	106½
18	Natl Steel 3s '65	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5	N Orl Term 4s '53	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1	NO Tex&M 5½s '54	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
18	NYC rfg 2013	34½	34½	34½
39	NYC 4½s 2013A	65½	64⅜	65
6	NYC cn 4s '98	58⅛	57¾	58
10	NYC 3¾s '46	62⅛	61¾	62
15	NYC cv 3½s '52	78	78	78
11	NYC&HR 3½s '97	66⅛	65½	65½
22	NYCh&StL 6s '41	77¾	77¾	77¾
10	NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	73	73	73
42	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	67½	67	67
1	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	58	57½	58
15	NY Conn RR 4½s '47	85½	85½	85½
3	NY Edis 3¼s '65	105½	105	105
5	NY Edis 3¼s '66	108	108	108
13	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	18⅞	18½	18⅞
1	NYNH&H cl 6s '40	25	25	25
10	NYNH&H 4½s '67	18½	18¼	18¼
3	NYNH&H 3½s '54	14¼	14¼	14¼
2	NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	14	13¾	14
3	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	7½	7¼	7½
2	NY Steam 3½s '63	104	103⅞	103⅞
24	NY W & Bost 4½s '46	4	3⅞	3⅞
10	Norf Sou 5s 61A	11¼	10¾	11¼
1	Norf & W 4s '96	118¾	118¾	118¾
11	Nor Am Co 4s '59	108	108	108
10	Nor Am Co 3½s '61	106⅞	106¾	106¾
24	Nor Pac 6s 2047	59⅞

Platinum Is Changed Into Real Gold

By Herbert L. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—The manufacture of gold from a less noble metal and exhibition of the first teaspoonful of heavy carbon, still another new oddity in the list of special isotopes wrested from nature by Prof. Harold C. Urey, featured demonstrations at Columbia University today for distinguished engineers and natural scientists invited to preview public celebrations of the Engineering School's seventy-fifth anniversary to be held tomorrow and Saturday.

Led first through a labyrinth of corridors and then to a sub-basement laboratory where Columbia's huge 65-ton cyclotron dwells surrounded by a gestapo of red warning lights, the invited guests were shown how it is possible, but not commercially practical, to change platinum into gold.

A thin sheet of platinum together with a glass rod containing radium were placed in a heavy lead container several hours before and allowed to "cook." During this time the radium, acting like 1,000 machine guns trained on one target, shot atomic particles into the platinum (whose atoms each weigh 195.2) and the addition of these particles, electrons, changed the atoms of platinum into gold (atomic weight 197.2).

Dean George B. Pegram of Columbia Graduate Faculties and Prof. John R. Dunning of the Physics Department, conductors of the experiment, pointed out that however interesting the results might be from the standpoint of research, the quantity of gold produced would hardly warrant attempts to commercialize the method. So small is the amount of gold, it could only be detected by extremely sensitive apparatus capable of measuring the atomic radiation of each such artificially manufactured atom. Dean Pegram and Professor Dunning were among the first investigators ever to split the uranium atom, using Columbia's massive cyclotron.

To illustrate how radioactive salts produced by the cyclotron may be of value in biological research, Professor Dunning bombarded ordinary table salt with neutrons making it radioactive. That is, the salt, unable to contain the excess energy added to the atoms by bombardment, released a stream of charged particles just as radium does.

Then dissolving the salt in water and drinking the solution, he was able to find out where the salt was by means of a detector which registered a loud click and flashed on a row of red lights every time a charged particle emitted by the salt passed through the counter.

No Doubt Where It Was

Moving the detector downward from his head to his feet, the counter worked so hard when the abdomen was reached there was no doubt but what the salt was in his stomach.

He then put his finger near the counter. About two minutes later the finger too began showing signs of radio-activity, indicating the salt by that time was well distributed and the professor himself was a radio-active body.

Dr. Urey in exhibiting his precious test-tubeful of heavy carbon described the chemical reactions occurring during its manufacture and disclosed that the cost of producing the tiny quantity of white powder was around $5,000. What it will be "good for" no one knows as yet, but for that matter, he pointed out, no one knew what electricity was "good for" either, back in the days when Ben Franklin performed his kite experiment.

Prof. Colin G. Fink, inventor of chromium plating, described his process with laboratory apparatus in almost the very spot where his discovery was made only a few years ago. For the guests he first dipped a copper dish in a solution of lye in order to clean it chemically, then fastened it to an electrode submerged in a solution of sulphuric and chromic acids, passing a current through the liquid.

Adding to the Shine

When the dish came out shiny and with a generous plating of chromium four minutes later, someone suggested that Professor Fink show automobile manufacturers his process all over again so that chromium plated headlights, bumpers, etc., would stay shiny longer.

"Oh, that's not chromium plating," he laughed. "They do chromium lacing. The coating is so thin the chromium pattern looks like lace with a generous iron surface showing through the holes."

Professor Fink also demonstrated the method by which he has been able to renew antique bronzes, sometimes unrecognizable in the condition in which they are found, almost to their original luster. In this work he merely reverses the ordinary "rusting" or oxidizing process of nature by removing the oxygen added during thousands of years under the soil.

Passing around through the various laboratories visitors were surprised to find demonstration after demonstration of modern engineering practices which had their origin in laboratories of Columbia's 75-year-old school, staffed by some of the world's leading chemical, civil, electrical, and mechanical engineers.

Opera Artists Enrich Disks With Note of Song and Hymn

Review of Recordings

A gamut of vocal tastes is run in current issues of the major companies. For a beginning, one could start with a very fine recital album by Lily Pons, soprano, done by Victor, with such favorites as "The Wren," "Musical Snuff Box," "Maids of Cadiz" and "The Blue Danube." In opera, there is a fine duet and several arias by Rose Bampton, Lawrence Tibbett, and the Metropolitan Orchestra and Chorus, from Verdi's "Simon Boccanegra," a Victor disk. Donald Dickson, one of the newer and excellent "Met" baritones, does Negri-Respighi's "Nebbie" and "Tarentella Napolitana," for Victor. Kirsten Flagstad does some excellent lieder for Victor—"Im Herbst" (Autumn), and "Im Abendrot" (Sunset Glow).

Frederick Jagel, Metropolitan tenor, has a very good coupling of two hymns from the Christian Science Hymnal, "From Sense to Soul," No. 64, and "O Word of God Most Holy," Bach arrangement, No. 252, with Hammond organ, Victor disk. The Hampton Institute Quartet does a good album of spirituals including "Goin' to Shout," "Old Time Religion" and "Old Ark's a-Moverin," a Musicraft release. Paul Robeson, baritone, is well heard in four "Porgy and Bess" arias, including "Summertime" and "It Ain't Necessarily So," for Victor.

In light popular fields, Decca, always able to turn a good hand there, has issued its second and third albums of Victor Herbert Melodies. Rudy Vallee, Bing Crosby, Frances Langford, Florence George and Victor Young's Orchestra, join talents in the first group. The second album, entirely orchestral, but part of the series, offers Harry Horlick's Orchestra in familiar favorites. Hildegarde of supper club and radio fame, sings a whole Decca album of Noel Coward's songs, including "Some Day I'll Find You," "I'll Follow My Secret Heart," Zigeuner," and "I'll See You Again."

Alec Templeton, pianist, is riotously funny, for Victor, in "Man With a New Radio," pairing with it an easy indigo, "Hazy and Blue," just piano. Maxine Sullivan, also Victor, sings two "vocadances," "Jackie Boy" and "Sing Something Simple." Cliff Nazzaro, "double talker," is funny in Bluebird's "How to Learn to Tap Dance" and "I'll Remember." Ginny Simms, a good stylist, does two blues, "Sweet and Slow" and "I Got a Right to Sing the Blues," for Vocalion.

Highest praise should go to the Victor album of American music by the Eastman-Rochester Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Dr. Howard Hanson, an outgrowth of the festival conducted in Rochester, N. Y., this summer. Included are George Chadwick's "Jubilee," strongly racial in flavor; MacDowell's "Dirge," from the "Indian Suite," which uses an odd scale and Indian themes; John Knowles Paine's Prelude from the incidental music to "Oedipus Tyrannus," marked romantic flavor; Kent Kennan's "Night Soliloquy," for flute and orchestra, misty atmosphere heightened by sudden somber piano chords, which also mark a surprise finish; and Griffes's "The White Peacock," of Debussyian flavor. Two Victor Black Seal disks offer good orchestral renditions of Bach's chorale, "Come, Sweet Death," and "Air for G String," and a "Carmen" coupling of the Prelude to Act 1 and Aragonaise. Decca also has another of its fascinating racial albums, Armenian Folk Songs by Nicholas Matthay's Orchestra.

Good piano recordings are to be had in Victor's releases of Faure's Nocturne in A Flat Major and Poulenc's "Perpetual Motion," by Artur Rubinstein, and Mischa Levitski's playing of his own two pieces, Valse in A Major and "Arabesque Valsante."

Chile Outlaws False Panaceas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — "Exaggerated pharmaceutical propaganda" has been banned by the Chilean Ministry of Public Health as of Nov. 1. By this class of propaganda, it is pointed out, "the general public is misled and induced to spend money uselessly and often with positive danger to health."

Attention is called to legislation intended to control the advertising of pharmaceutical products and to the "severe penalties" provided for breaches of the enactments. The Directorate-General of the Ministry declared that "charlatanism had been manifested in public advertising, both printed and oral, of an increasing number of patented pharmaceutical products, usually recommended as veritable panaceas, though scientifically only a relative efficiency can be attributed to them in the treatment of certain illnesses."

Two serious evils result from the misleading propaganda, according to the Ministry:

1. Injury to the sick who are induced by suggestive advertisements to make use of one or other product, usually of very doubtful value.

2. Economic injury, particularly apparent among the necessitous classes, who put themselves to heavy expense in purchasing products erroneously affirmed to be infallible whereas in reality they may serve only as palliatives and are without efficacy in the cure of illness.

The new legislation requires all publicity, including newspaper advertisements, to be submitted to a Ministerial department. Neither newspapers nor printing plants can accept orders without prior authorization. The person or company issuing the advertisements will be held responsible, but foreign and national manufacturers, as well as the general public, are asked to co-operate "with every good will."

Ringling Executors Win Test in Court

SARASOTA, Fla. (AP)—County Judge Forrest Chapman signed an order Nov. 8 denying the State of Florida's petition for removal of relatives of John Ringling as executors of the circus man's estate.

The order also denied a State petition to require Mrs. Ida Ringling North, sister of the late showman, and her son, John Ringling North, the executors, to post bond.

The State's petition to require bond was filed last May, alleging mismanagement of the estate which includes Mr. Ringling's art museum and palatial residence here that were willed to Florida.

Badge for Safety Offered to Cyclists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — "Safety insignia for safe cyclists" is the Keystone Automobile Club's latest contribution to solution of the problem raised by the increasing use of bicycles on congested highways, according to Edward P. Curran, safety director of the club.

The club will offer bronze lapel insignia to boys and girls who sign a safety pledge.

Sharecroppers Declared in Need

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—J. R. Butler, President of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, said Nov. 8 he had advised Federal officials that over 500 men, women, and children "faced starvation and death from exposure in makeshift shelters," near Poplar Bluff, Mo.

In a telegram to Dr. W. W Alexander, Farm Security Administrator, Mr. Butler said organizers reported they were "part of 400 families evicted from southeast Missouri cotton plantations last January."

He added that they were former members of the Union "who have been isolated from this organization," but nevertheless, we appeal to you for help and offer our full co-operation in working out a practical plan for their rehabilitation."

S. T. F. U. headquarters said the campers left the S. T. F. U. when the labor organization withdrew from the Congress of Industrial Organizations early this year and had organized a union of their own, still affiliated with the C. I. O.

Housing Projects Aid Unemployed Tenants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—To help tenants find jobs, low-rent housing projects in two cities have set up employment services, reports Public Management, monthly periodical of the International City Managers' Association.

In Chicago, the Julia Lathrop Homes project has a co-operative newspaper that carries a list of unemployed tenants, while recently in Toledo, Ohio, the Brand Whitlock Homes sent out a bulletin listing tenants who were working but not in the sort of jobs for which they were trained.

Utah Discoveries Forge Indian Links

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—University of Utah natural scientists declare that as a result of new explorations and discoveries made the past summer in archeological areas of the State, it is possible to make a complete history of the American Indians in the Great Salt Lake basin.

Discoveries so important as to complete the link in a 10,000-year history of these Indian tribes are reported by the scientists who made field excavations around Wendover on the Utah-Nevada line. From range and desert areas there they have added 5,000 new specimens to the University of Utah's archeological museum which now has approximately 72,000 specimens.

The exploring group included Elmer W. Smith, University instructor of archeology and anthropology; Walter Smith, student anthropologist from the University of California; Charles Dibble, archeology museum assistant at the Utah University; Wallace Forrester, and Paul Saville of Salt Lake City.

College Men, Women Bulk of 'Who's Who'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—College men and women comprise approximately two thirds of the total of 5,000 included in the latest edition of "Who's Who in Oregon," and of this number, 692 received all or part of their higher education at the University of Oregon, it was said by Dr. James H. Gilbert, Dean of the College of Social Sciences, who has just completed a survey of the group.

The figures completely disprove the assertion frequently made that many Oregonians go outside the State for their university education, for more than half, or 1,532 of the two thirds, went to Oregon institutions.

Doctors Plan Wagner Bill Substitute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—A health program designed as a substitute for the Wagner National Medical Act is being prepared by the Board of Trustees of the American Medical Association, according to Dr. Morris Fishbein, Editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Irrespective of whether the Democrats continue in power in Washington next year or are succeeded by a Republican administration, a National medical program of some description is virtually certain to be adopted, Dr. Fishbein declared in an address before the Association for the Advancement of Industrial Medicine and Surgery here last night. He held that the trend toward governmental medical measures was "unmistakable," and declared it was up to the medical profession to frame new legislation.

"We have fought a successful fight for 20 years to keep medicine out of the hands of politicians," he recalled.

Without going into details, Dr. Fishbein indicated that the program being prepared by Trustees of the American Medical Association would provide for voluntary sickness insurance in place of compulsory sickness insurance, which the Association always has fought, and that it would call for some kind of cash indemnity for loss of wages during illness. He stressed that the Association favored coordination of all Federal health and medical agencies.

Dr. Fishbein said the program probably would be completed within the next 30 days and sent to President Roosevelt, members of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Social Security Board, and other governmental agencies. It would not, however, be presented in the form of a bill, since the American Medical Association, he declared, did not introduce or sponsor any bills for legislation. He voiced the hope that the program would, nevertheless, serve as the basis for another bill to be introduced in Congress that would meet the approval of organized medicine and would not be open to the 22 serious objections to the Wagner bill which were listed at the annual meeting of the Association in St. Louis, Mo., last May.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday—Station WRUL and WRUW (formerly W1XAL):

Morning 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m) chimes radiocast 10:15 a. m., services 10:45 a. m. Eastern Standard Time.

Evening Station WRUL, 6.04mc (38.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m) Complete service starting with chimes at 7 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Devotional Program

Third Sunday, WRUL, 11.73 mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Monitor Views the News

Mondays to Fridays, 3:30 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m).
Mondays to Saturdays, 6 p. m., 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m)
Mondays to Fridays, 11 p. m., 11.73mc (25.6m), 15.13mc (19.8m).

Terre Haute Masons Trace Long History

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—So long-standing is the Masonic Lodge here that local tradition traces its beginnings to a period before the incorporation of the City, when soldiers came up the river to build Fort Harrison. An army lodge was said to have held meetings here in 1811.

Official Masonic records here go back to July 12, 1819, when the Terre Haute Lodge was instituted. This was just three years after the founding of the City, in 1816. The Lodge received its charter in 1821.

Masons of Terre Haute now hold their meetings in a $150,000 building erected in 1917. Seven units of the order shared in the enterprise and use the building.

Canada Shows Increase In Asbestos Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Asbestos production in Canada during the first six months of 1939 totaled 144,207 tons compared with 132,171 tons in the corresponding period of 1938.

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ELIZABETH ARDEN TOILET PREPARATIONS
In Greenwich
34 East Putnam Ave 301 Greenwich Ave.

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619
1-4:30 p. m. daily except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FIG BRAN MUFFINS
30c a dozen
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main Street 536 Asylum Street

"Immaculate Cleanliness for Your Protection"
Budget Beauty Salon
First 4 Days of the Week Only:
Shampoo and Finger Wave 50c
Permanent Waves $3.75 and up
ROOMS 43-44 at 902 Main Street
SAGE-ALLEN BLDG. Phone 6-3281

Delicatessen
The finest salads and table luxuries
TEL. 32-3976
CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave., W. Hartford Center
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

CAMERA SUPPLIES
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

MERIDEN

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware
Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 SO. COLONY STREET Phone 550

SQUARE DEAL TAILOR
Quality work at moderate prices
Cor. W. Main and Hanover Sts.

BAILEY'S STORE
83-85 W. MAIN STREET
Hardware—Paints
Household Supplies
Hoover Vacuum Cleaners—Business Machines—Office Supplies—Sales—Service

ALICE LUTON
Retail Dept. 383 Broad St.
FACE CREAM blended by hand
FACE POWDER, five shades
OIL SHAMPOO
Outstanding for use before and after permanent waves to keep the hair clean and soft.

MIDDLETOWN

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL COMPANY
Coal-Coke-Wood-Oil
ELECTRIC FURNACE MAN COAL STOKER
GILBARCO OIL BURNERS
319 Main Street Middletown, Conn.

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN
(Continued)

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
We are proud of our
SILVERTONE RADIOS
Let us demonstrate them to you.
343 MAIN STREET Tel. 350

NEW BRITAIN

29th Anniversary
Sale of Fine Furs
now in progress
CONNECTICUT FURRIERS
87 WEST MAIN STREET

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 p. m.-4 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.
Soltow & Sparrow
— Gifts —
Georg Jensen Silver
Orrefors Glass
43 WHITNEY AVENUE

THEISS FROCKS
Up-to-the-Minute Models
$7.95 and $15.00
78 CENTER STREET

Jainchill MILLINERY
940 Chapel Street

Berger & Lundberg, Inc.
Watches, Diamonds, Repairing
149 TEMPLE ST. 2ND FLOOR
TELEPHONE 8-7626

Story's Dairy INC.
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
192 BAILEY ST 8-4824

Antoine's
Coiffure Salon
HAIR DESIGNERS
191 Church St., New Haven, Conn.
PHONE 5-8363

MUNSON GALLERY
Paintings—Old Prints
Etchings
Artistic Framing
275 ORANGE STREET

YOUR PORTRAIT
By GILBERT J. VINCENT
Suite 241, Hotel Taft
Phones 7-2056—7-1121
Special Attention to Appointments Made Through the Monitor

AT YOUR SERVICE
Tydol Gas
Lubrication
Miller Tires
Batteries
WHALLEY TIRE CO.
223 Whalley Ave.

Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Mary Lyons
Dresses, Suits, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Lingerie
140 ORANGE STREET

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
Washed—Stored—Repaired
M. H. KEBABIAN, Inc.
71 Elm Street 5-0745

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

O. & B. Dry Goods
Something for Every Member of the Family
Specializing in
Children's and Infants' Wear
45 MAIN STREET, NORWALK

ROGERS&STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK
(Continued)

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie
Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

THE HOUR PRESS
Book and Commercial Printing
32 Wall St., Norwalk Tel. 957
(Up one flight)

HOSIERY—Chiffon and Service Winter Shades—.69-$1.35
GLOVES—Vel-Suede, Kid Trimmed, Wine, green, navy, brown, black—.95
KID GLOVES—$1.95-$2.95
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington Street, South Norwalk

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. FRANKEL & SONS
262 Atlantic St., Stamford
115 Washington St., So. Norwalk
Featuring
"LITTLE LADY" FUR-TRIMMED COATS
29.50 to 69.50
Exclusive at Frankel's

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
465 Atlantic Street STamford 3-2188
The Home of The Famous Tex Lines
Bushy Tweeds $30
Knit-tex $30
Worsted-tex $40
Frank Martin & Sons, Inc.

The Vick Realty Company
Insurance of All Kinds
Real Estate
135 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.

FALL CLEANING
Your rugs cleaned, repaired and stored
"Chemo" destroys moths and larvae
Sold by
SARADJIAN
135 Main Street Tel. 4-6373

Marguerite Beauty Salon
Specializing in All Branches of
Beauty Culture
Full Line of Ybry Perfumes and Attractive Christmas Gifts
M. E. ZELTNER, Manager
Tel. 3-3245 205 Main St.

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK ST., STAMFORD Phone 3-3171
"Lay Away a Gift a Day 'Til Christmas!"
Our "Lay-Away" Plan buys Christmas gifts NOW . . . economically . conveniently!

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"It pays to shop at G. B. & H's."
NOW is a fine time to select gifts for the holidays
We have a store brimful of up-to-date merchandise
At Reasonable Prices

ALLSTATE TIRES
CROSS COUNTRY BATTERIES
for All Types of Cars
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
45 GRAND ST. WATERBURY CONN.

Time to Make Appointment for
A Permanent Wave
FOR THANKSGIVING
We Specialize in "Zotos" and "Frederics" Permanents
The Alice Werner Beauty Shoppe
10 Bank Street Phone 3-0073

LOOK YOUR LOVELIEST!
Feel your best! A weekly visit to our Beauty Salon for whatever beauty service you may wish!
For Appointments Call 3-2103
Sugenheimers
64 Bank Street

SMART WINTER ATTIRE in Sports Wear, Dresses, Coats and Accessories at
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33 EAST MAIN STREET

Do you know our
Tailored Seamprufe Slips are still $1.98
All sizes—of fine Crepe La Rue and Silk Satin
The Miller & Peck Co.

The Redwood Furniture Co.
324 EAST MAIN STREET AT MILL
"The Honest Store"
Phone 3-3107 Waterbury, Conn.

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

For Your Holiday
you will find dependable quality turkeys, fresh fruit and vegetables and fancy fruit baskets to order.
BUNKER HILL MARKET
15 Bunker Hill Ave. Dial 3-0105

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625. Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FURNITURE
Solid Mahogany and Solid Maple reproductions for every room in the home. Conscience Brand bedding—and renovating.
WM. P. STEIN COMPANY
225-227 W. Saratoga Street

BALTIMORE
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
PLAZA 6804 HEARST TOWER

Let
COLONIAL MAID LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
Handle Your Laundry and Dry Cleaning Worries
A phone call to our plant today will drive your wash-day cares away.
University 2050 32nd and Falls, Cliff Head

Telephone LIBERTY 9273
THE HANANCRAFT SHOP
Printing—Engraving
Art Work—Offset Printing
Mimeographing
2526 Boarman Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Phone Chesapeake 9374
Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Visit the New
Modern Fashion Center
in the series of Smart Shops
On the Second Floor
WHITNEY'S
Albany, N. Y.

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY

"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

DAVIDS
Smart Women's Apparel and Accessories
34 NORTH PEARL STREET

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064, 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

New mid-season arrivals in Evening Footwear and
I. MILLER FOOT SAVER
CARLYLE PEACOCK
VITALITY DR. LOCKE

Barnes Flower Shop
90 CHENANGO ST.

Grace the Thanksgiving table with our flowers
PHONE 2-4645

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 Grand Ave. Phone 7-2349
Fuel Oil—Building Supplies
Coal
Be Prepared for Your Winter's Coal
Same coal—same mine all the time.

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Siding Applied
Asphalt and Asbestos
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
Dial 41592 11 Chestnut St.

FREEZING WEATHER
WARMER COATS
Cold weather calls for warmer clothes. Our new fall and winter models embody all the smartest style features—colors—low prices—because of early purchases.
at McLEANS
BINGHAMTON

ARTHUR M. LEONARD
60 COURT STREET ESTAB. 1910
The Thanksgiving Table Set with SILVERWARE
which we can show you, has the charm of good taste and enduring value.

BRONXVILLE

THE NOSEGAY

Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

INSURE
IN SURE
INSURANCE
BAXTER & PLATE
100 East 42 Street, New York City
Caledonia 5-6600 Yonkers 4883

Guernsey Milk
Commadine Farms
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

Panettieri Bros.
ESTABLISHED 1909
FRUITERERS *and* GROCERS
15 Park Place 32 Palmer Ave.
Phones 1666, 1667, 1668 Phones 5052, 5053

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
821½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153—0154

BOOKS
Renting Library
Time now to order
Personal Christmas Cards
MISS WILLIAMS SHOP
81 Pondfield Road Tel. 8379

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Comstock's
Outfitters for Men and Boys
40 Palmer Avenue Tel. 1030
94 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 1188

Mrs. Minnie G. New
AVON
will bring fine Avon cosmetics to the privacy of your home for your leisurely selection.
Phone Bronxville 1256
45 Pondfield Road, West

BUFFALO

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PARKHILL & HART LAUNDRY INC.
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
1509 Main St. GA. 4400
ESTABLISHED 30 YEARS

Rainbow Paint & Wallpaper Store
1196 ABBOTT ROAD
Lincoln Paints
Birge and Thibaut Papers
For Home Service Call Woodlawn 1568
Open Saturday Evening

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

L. HORA CLOCK CO.
Exclusive Clock and Watch Shop
Authorized Agency
Longines and Bulova Watches
Repairing of All Kinds
WE CALL AND DELIVER
1558 MAIN STREET GA. 3800

Unterecker's
INCORPORATED
HOME MADE CANDIES
6 Stores—Phones Free Delivery
Office 247 Allen St. Buffalo, Kenmore and Snyder
Li. 7676
Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People

WHEN YOU
"Say it with Flowers"
Say it with Ours
Palmer's
LAF. 7896
260 DELAWARE AVENUE
HOTEL STATLER 304 MAIN ST.

The Smith Company
PRINTING
North Park at Hertel Riverside 6667

In the Heart of the West Side
Elmwood Flower Shop
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery
976 Elmwood Ave. Lin. 2776, 0948
Corner Bidwell Parkway

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

BUFFALO
(Continued)

Anthracite
Egg, Stove and Nut, $11.70
$1 Discount C. O. D.
Price subject to change without notice.

Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat. No dust—no muss—no fuss.
J. O. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300

UNIVERSITY 3780
Dubonnet Beauty Salon
309 PARKSIDE AVENUE
Near Russell

E. A. MUCHOW, *Florist*
57 Allen Street GA. 3994
FLOWERS
From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.

PICTURE FRAMES
Correct Framing for All Pictures
CARL BREDEMEIER GALLERY
140 DELAWARE AVENUE

CORTLAND

Gordon Hosiery
GIVES YOU
PRECISION FIT!
79c to $1.35
ALLEN'S
10 CLINTON AVE. CORTLAND, N. Y.

The A. T. DUNN CO.
PHONE 48
for
LEHIGH VALLEY COAL
"The Coal That Satisfies"

Order Christmas Photos
NOW!
ADAMS' STUDIO
77-79 Main St., Cortland, N. Y.
Second Floor—Turn Right
PHONE 2044-J

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(In the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

MAKE HOUSEKEEPING ELECTRICALLY EASY
Radios—Washers—Ironers
Cleaners—Refrigerators—etc.
WRIGHT ELECTRIC
118 N. Main St. Dial 2-0974

GLOVERSVILLE

Essoheat FUEL OIL
DYE OIL CO.
Phone 3440 14 Hill Street
KEROSENE

THE PERFECT HOSTESS
uses
Laundry-Ironed Linens
ROBISON & SMITH
LAUNDERERS and CLEANERS

It is a good time to order
PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS
Sample Books now on display
Cowles Brown & Co.
9 NORTH MAIN STREET

WALLPAPER AT ½ PRICE AT CARLSON'S
Phone 3830 23 So. Main St., Gloversville

ALL BIRDS EYE TURKEYS are waste free.
They are the finest grade, plenty of extra white meat. Don't take a chance—buy a guaranteed turkey.
JOHN ARNOTT
179 Kingsboro Phone 3345
FREE DELIVERY

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN

CHRISTMAS CARDS
Printed With Your Name
50 for 1.00
with envelopes
ARGERSINGER'S

Fruits and Vegetables
Fresh Daily
CHARLES DISTEFANO
Cor. South Main and Woodside
Phone 4770

GLOVERSVILLE
(Continued)

Gignacs
Ladies' Better Apparel
Gloversville, N. Y.

Farhart Garage
BUICK and PONTIAC
Sales and Service
Johnstown 646, Gloversville 4034

Thanksgiving Poultry
is best at
South Main St. Cash Market
order now
Phone 2591 *Free Delivery*

The New Fall
FOOT REST and ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
are now ready for your inspection
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

ITHACA

100% Wool—Mothproofed
BLANKETS
$4.98 to $9.90
Beautiful Blankets that are luxuriously bound with satin, in a wide selection of colors.
PENNEY'S

Christmas Suggestions
Rollins Runstop Hosiery, Chiffon and Service Weight—79c, $1.00, $1.15
Silk Lingerie, Bed Jackets, Sweaters
Children's Dresses
CRANCE SHOP
326 EAST STATE STREET

Laugh at Winter—
Get GULF WINTERGARD SERVICE
It Means Winter Protection for Your Car
Goodyear Tires and Batteries
You Need Non-Skid Protection for Winter Driving
SERVICENTER, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Sts. Phone 2128

JAMESTOWN

SHOP EARLY
for CHRISTMAS GIFTS
BIGELOW'S
Jamestown, N. Y.

Thanksgiving Linens
low prices that probably won't be duplicated for a long time
NELSON'S of JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
106-110 East 2nd St.

KENMORE

Groceries *Delicatessen*
WERNER'S
BIRDS EYE
Home-Made Salads, Stews, Cakes, and Cookies
3145 Delaware Ave. Ri. 2564

KOEGL'S HOME BAKERY
will help you with your
Thanksgiving Dinner
Delicious pies, cakes, bread and pastries
3195 Delaware Ave. 3106 Delaware Ave.

OSBORN DAIRY
712 Military Road
RI 3946

Dairy Products for Every Meal

JOHN WILES
Jeddo-Highland Coal
(The Aristocrat of Anthracite)
Semet-Solvay Coke
91 EUCLID AVENUE Ri. 6140

Kenmore Haberdashery
INC.
2874 DELAWARE AVENUE
Featuring the Famous
Don MacDonald O'Coats
Soft Wool Fleece $30.00 New Shades Latest Styles
Everything in Warm Togs for Men and Boys
DE 6483 Open Evenings

LARCHMONT

Lottie C. Dillon
GIFTS
Circulating Library — Bags
Costume Jewelry — Greeting Cards
1930 PALMER AVENUE
Telephone Larchmont 2500

Long Island

BALDWIN

REAL ESTATE
Complete
Insurance Service
EARL C. MASON
6 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.
Phone Baldwin 1060

J. Schiffmacher
SMITH ST. SERVICE STATION
TYDOL
Smith St. and Grand Ave.
Just North of R. R. at the Right
Tel. 6473

Service Quality Cleanness
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

NEW YORK
Long Island

BAY SHORE
Smithtown Branch

Mercury Ford Lincoln
GLAMORE MOTORS
Smithtown Branch, L. I., N. Y.

FAR ROCKAWAY

To Monitor Readers
Our services consist in a sincere desire to please, plus courtesy, promptness and appreciation.
Crossways Stores
INC.
Cleaners-Dyers-Furriers
EXPERT REMODELING AND REPAIRING
at Reasonable Cost
Stores: 1859 Mott Ave.—2125 Mott Ave.

Far Rockaway 7-2400
SMITH BROS.
PLUMBING CO.
Heating—Metal Work
Oil Burners—Gas Ranges
701 Central Avenue

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8626, daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TWEEDS
Haberdashers
Hatters
MANHATTAN SHIRTS KNOX HATS
37-05 Main St. Ind. 3-2130

Fashion Shoe Shop
FOOTWEAR
FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY
Next Door to Western Union 68 MAIN STREET TEL. FL. 9-2734

Complete Stock of
TABLE CANDLES and ELECTRIC BULBS
BREYER'S ICE CREAM *Delivered*
Holiday Forms
LOWERRE'S PHARMACY
149-24 41st Ave. Fla. 9-1701

LAUREL BEAUTY SALONS

are specializing in
PERMANENT WAVING
All Branches of Beauty Culture
143-18 Franconia Ave. and 43-06 162nd St. Fl. 9-9519 Ind. 3-7279
MODERATE PRICES

ANN PERLE
GIFTS
BEDSPREADS, CURTAINS
LAMPS
159-23 Northern Blvd. Ind. 3-1617
Opp. Roosevelt Theatre

ARTHUR BERGER CLEANERS Inc.
N. ROSS Mgr.
FLu. 9-0092
Dyeing, Tailoring and Valet Service
Fur Cleaning and Repairing—Weaving
NORTHERN BLVD. AT 163RD STREET

The little Gem music box playing two of Mrs. Eddy's hymns, "Shepherd, show me how to go" "O gentle presence."
Books Cards Candy
THE LITTLE BROWN SHOP
41-09 Kissena Boulevard

FLUSHING—Bayside

9 lbs $1
PILGRIM
The Million-Dollar Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

FOREST HILLS

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Bo. 8-7863 10 to 12 daily, except Saturdays and Sundays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Your HOUSEKEEPING, ENTERTAINING, and CHILDREN Taken care of by
Modern Maid Service, Inc.
Daily Service $3.30 per week
71-23 Austin Street BO. 8-1898

Swington's
The Store Complete
Radio Repairs and Sales
Bo. 8-4700 72-20 Austin St.

JOHN KROEGER
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
DELICATESSEN-GROCER
Home Cooking Done on Premises
Daily Fresh Roasted Nuts
Free Daily Delivery
72-58 Austin Street BO. 8-5717

Back in Forest Hills
Back in the Monitor
Distinctive Picture Framing
FOREST HILLS SHADE AND FRAME CO.
70-53 AUSTIN ST. BO. 8-1608

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK
Long Island

FREEPORT

9 lbs $1
PILGRIM
The Million-Dollar Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

Musette Winter & Co. Kimball
Famous Makes Used Pianos—
Steinway, Baldwin, Kranich & Bach, etc.

B. VAN GORDER
PIANOS TUNED—REPAIRED
96 W. Merrick Rd. Tel. Free. 4700

VENETIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES
Made to Order and Installed
EDWARD ASHTON
117 Church Street Freeport 5517

BEN VERITY
261 So. Main St. Ph. Free. 7327
COAL—ESSO OIL
Weight—Quality—Service

THE IRVING SHOP
Incorporated
Home of
• ARROW SHIRTS •
STETSON HATS
INTERWOVEN HOSE
• Don MacDonald Overcoats •
80 South Main Street, Freeport

FREEPORT—Roosevelt

ELECTRIC DOOR-CHIMES
An Ideal Christmas Gift
CHARLES R. MOLE
Licensed Electrical Contractor
WIRING—FIXTURES—APPLIANCES
70 Ellison Avenue, Roosevelt, N. Y.
Tel. Free. 6227

FREEPORT—Wantagh

Wantagh Motors, Inc.
SALES CHEVROLET SERVICE
Sunrise Highway—Wantagh
Tel.-Wan. 25

GREAT NECK

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Clocks Novelties
Repairs of All Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK RD. Phone G. N 45

Phone Great Neck 4688
Elizabeth
Hair Stylists
PERMANENT WAVING
Free Parking in Rear, Opposite Theatre
107 Middle Neck Road

BRADLEY'S COVERED WAGON
ONE of Great Neck's GOOD Eating Places
26 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

Harriette Ligety
...Corsetiere...
Figure Flattery through properly fitted Corsets and Brassieres, ready made and made to order—Popular Prices
Alterations Free of Charge
123 MIDDLE NECK RD. G. N. 1680

Canterbury Inn
45 Grace Ave. Great Neck
Delicious luncheons and dinners every day.
Attractive rooms are available for permanent guests
Phone G. N. 3799 Mr. and Mrs. Bradley

HELEN ROGERS
Ladies' Intimate Fashions
Gloves, Costume Jewelry, Bags
Nolde & Horst Hosiery
102 Middle Neck Road (Next door to Playhouse Theatre) Telephone Great Neck 755

Fleur de lis Flower Shop
EMILE FARDEL
Flowers for All Occasions
80 Middle Neck Road Tel. G. N. 632

WINDSOR MEN'S SHOP
Arrow Shirts
MacGregor Sportswear
105 Middle Neck Rd. Tel. G. N. 422
Opposite Playhouse

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hemp. 7834

GROCERIES and DELICATESSEN
Free Delivery
162 Jerusalem Ave.
J. Winkenbach

Lustigs
Smart Dresses and Coats at Popular Prices
37 Main Street

GRANT'S REOPENING CELEBRATION NOVEMBER 10, 11
Unusual special values of regular lines reduced for this event, in some cases below current replacement cost prices. Limited quantities. Shop early.
36 MAIN STREET

NEW YORK
Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

Carol Green's
ANNIVERSARY SALE
celebrating 9 years on Long Island serving the smartly dressed woman.
—Reductions to 33⅓%—
Hosiery, Underwear, Bags, Gloves, Jewelry, Sweaters, Skirts, Sportswear, Corsets and Brassieres.
Buy now for Christmas and save. Gifts beautifully wrapped—no charge.
253 Fulton Avenue, Hempstead
60 South Main Street, Freeport

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

Wally's
Lingerie
Hosiery
Gloves
Opening Saturday, Nov. Eleventh
27 Greenwich Street, Hempstead, L. I.

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hempstead 370

Petersen Storage Battery Co., Inc.
331 Fulton Ave. Phone Hempstead 718
REFRIGERATORS
Complete Automotive Service
Official Car and House Radio Service

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

HEMPSTEAD
Garden City

Marcel from Paris Inc.

Distinctive Hairdressers
Eugene Bolotte, Manager
169 7th Street
Hempstead 7243

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
"WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK"
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
TWIN Hammond ORGANS
Afternoons 2:15 Evenings 8:15

HOLLIS

Best's Bakery
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

JACKSON HEIGHTS

The Home of Smart
MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
37-47 82ND STREET and
45-01 GREENPOINT AVENUE
Open Evenings

Geo. L. Brown
HABERDASHER
35-63 82ND ST., JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I.

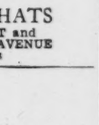
FIELDS
LADIES'—BOYS'—GIRLS' and INFANTS' WEAR
82nd Street Grand and 4th Aves.
Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

Stanley's **FURS**
Made to Order, Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at reasonable Prices. Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8650

RUBIN'S
We can supply you with all Your THANKSGIVING needs. CASE CUTLERY
Hardware and House Furnishings
8107 Northern Blvd. HAv. 9-0176

HATS
Ready Made and Made to Order from $4
Betty Hat Shop
37-31 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
HA. 4-7467 EST. 14 YEARS

Mae McGann's Beauty Studio



Specialists in
Permanent Waving and All Beauty Culture
40-14 83rd Street
Jackson Heights, N. Y.
OPEN EVENINGS

You'll Do Better at
Queens Retail Furrier
37-41 82ND STREET
FURS
Ready Made and To Order
NE. 9-5325 Repairing, Remodeling, Relining

CALL
RODERICK'S
for all
RADIO REPAIRS
We guarantee all our work
37-65 82 St. HA. 9-5555

NEW YORK
Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 4-8679 9 to 12 Mon., Wed. and Fri.

BIRDSEYE
PAPE'S FOOD SHOP
GROCERIES—DELICATESSEN
82-15 NORTHERN BLVD. HAV. 4-7480

JAMAICA

THE BON-TON
8971 165TH STREET
Misses and Women's Outer Apparel
Around the Corner From Valencia Theatre
Republic 9-8330

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0185
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4300

Smart Millinery Shoppe
Exclusive Millinery
REPUBLIC 9-9146 89-68 165 St., Jamaica
Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling

John
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
COME IN AND SEE
Our new selection of fine fur coats in the latest and smartest styles

LYNBROOK

Moderately Priced
Caroline Alder Hats and Elizabeth Dresses
23 BROADWAY

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Lucas Paints—Barreled Sunlight
Cabot's Products
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn. 3155

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 3422

LYNBROOK FUEL CO.
50 Forest Ave., Lynbrook, L. I.
24-HOUR SERVICE
FUEL OIL Oil Burners and
KEROSENE Complete
COAL Heating Systems
KOPPERS COKE Day Phone
Free emergency service for your burner. Lyn. 890—4497
Night Call
Lyn. 2041

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 555

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE

'blue coal'
Ask about our BUDGET PLAN
223-05 HEMPSTEAD TURNPIKE
PRIMROSE 2212
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Confidential Charge Accounts
Tishman's We Buy Old Gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-3335

IRV AND LEW
KNOX HATS
ARROW SHIRTS
217-21 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-10129

LEVINE BROS.
famous for
CURTAINS
and
DRAPERIES
SINCE 1920
217-11 Jamaica Ave. Queens Village, N. Y.

QUEENS VILLAGE
Floral Park

SUPER Faust MARKET
Tulip and Plainfield Avenues
"Quality Foods at Low Prices"
SELF SERVICE
Groceries, Vegetables, Dairy Products
Meats

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gasau & Kamp, Inc.
Caterers
Weddings Dinners **BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS** Receptions Banquets
Delicatessen
113-05 Jamaica Avenue
RICH. HILL 2-2530

'blue coal'
Ask about our BUDGET PLAN
134-01 94th Avenue
Jamaica 6-7900

KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

The Smart Shop
Edith Schwartz
Exclusive Millinery
106-13 Jamaica Ave. (Our only store)

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—
I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

Tek
McLEOD'S PHARMACY
EDWARD ORLER, Prop.
108-25 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-8980
Virginia 7-5656

J. J. Kuntz Company, Inc.
formerly Chilton Paint Stores
Sherwin-Williams Paints
Thibaut Wallpaper
Jamaica Avenue, corner 110th Street

ANNA'S BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Operators Only
Genuine Frederics
Permanent Waving
8548 118th St. Vir. 7-0263

Miller Auto Repair Service
Quaker State Lubricants
GAS SUNOCO OILS
8701 104th Street Vir. 7-9646

LIPSCHUTZ
STATIONERS
TYPEWRITERS
114-10 Jamaica Ave. Cleve. 8-9067

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Boulevard
Telephone Virginia 7-1118

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven
PARKWAY
Specialty Shop
Corsets—Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery
80-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-1380
Heady and Tremmel

JUVENILE FASHIONS
JACK & JILL KIDDIE SHOPS
9019 Jamaica Av. 115-11 Jamaica Av.

Hurttinger's Beauty Salon
Hair Stylist
8515 Jamaica Avenue
Three 50c Items for $1.00
Machineless Permanent Waves—$3.50
Cut Hair Bought
VIR. 7-2320

Draperies and Curtains
"Estimates Gladly Given"
GELLER'S
91-17 Jamaica Ave.

MARTEL'S
Fine Quality Sweaters and Tailored Skirts for Misses and Women.
8503 Jamaica Ave.
3129 Fulton Street
Brooklyn, N. Y.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
Worsted-Tex Clothes
9 NO. PARK AVE.
TEL. R. V. C. 2540

"IT'S A HUMMER"
HUMMER'S BAKE SHOP
See Baking Done on the Premises
FRONT STREET (opp. Station)
Rockville Centre 1199

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5162 9 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOR THANKSGIVING
Homestead Candies
Mail Orders Filled
39 NORTH PARK AVE. R. V. C. 3749

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

ST. ALBANS

HUDSON
WOOD MOTOR SALES & SERVICE, Inc.
At the Entrance to Southern State Parkway
CUrtis 8-7-14
Foch Blvd. and Fostermeadow Road
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

Vincent's Beauty Salon
201-16 Linden Boulevard
Tel. La. 8-3552
WHERE THE PROMISE IS PERFORMED
Characteristic coiffure. Individual Hair Cuts. Costume Permanent Waving. Manicuring.

SORENSEN'S Beauty Parlor
Expert in Permanent Waving
231-32 Merrick Rd., Laurelton, L. I., N. Y.

MAMARONECK

Walter M. Baxter Co., Inc.
HARDWARE and HOUSEWARES
83 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Phones Mamaroneck 12 and Park 4040

Tel. Mamaroneck 945
ORANGE DAIRY
Grocery and Delicatessen
Free Delivery to
Larchmont, Mamaroneck
Harrison and Rye
Cor. Palmer and Mamaroneck Aves.

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Maison Guinness
All Branches of
Beauty Culture
Licensed Zotos Permanent Wave Salon
11 STEVENS AVENUE
Tel. Oakwood 3890
Open Monday, Friday and Saturday Eves.

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
41 EDISON AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

Specialists in the Etiquette of
FLOWERS
for Formal Occasions
House of Flowers
Proctor Bldg. Oakwood 9639

Distinctive Greeting Cards
Reasonable Prices
T. M. Taylor Printing Co.
13 South Third Ave. Oakwood 9351

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
First Ave. and First St. Ph. Oakwood 9046

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

RED CROSS SHOES — Clearance Sale $5.45
We carry a complete line of SHOES for the entire family.
THE YORK SHOE STORE
21 South 4th Ave. Mt. Vernon — 18 Main St. Yonkers

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
★
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

Leab & Meyers
Oldest Established **Jewelers** in Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 6143 7 Gramatan Ave

CHRISTMAS CARDS
Imprinted with your name—starting at 50 cards for $1.00. Cellophane Packs, 12 cards for 25c. Boxed Assortments. Big Values—Moderately Priced
FRED C. ROSCHER
19 Fourth Ave. Oakwood 7410

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

HIGHLAND ICE CREAM CO.
326-328 Robinson Ave.
Newburgh, N. Y. Phone 3539

ROSNER'S
Office, Bank and School Equipment
Typewriters—Adding Machines
Commercial Stationers
35 Second St., Newburgh, N. Y.

REGULAR FYDOL FREEDOL — GOODRICH TIRES
ROBERT FULLERTON
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Tel. 760 325 LIBERTY ST. NEWBURGH, N. Y.

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

A. A. VOLKRINGER
Choice Meats and Poultry
210 Broadway Tel. 1307
Free Delivery

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
Vogels Shoe Store
56 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Refresh with
C. F. S. MILK
Phone 2820 for a friendly service
210 Mill Street

SINCLAIR
Superflame Oil for Heat
RAY W. TRESCH
Newburgh, N. Y. Tel. 3111

Moe Meyer Store
Millinery
87 Water St.
Newburgh N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

THINKING OF INSTALLING AN OIL BURNER?
We would appreciate the opportunity of estimating the cost of installing AUTOMATIC OIL HEAT in your home. No obligation implied.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
"Same Address Since 1861"
22 Pelham Rd. New Rochelle 1000

GREELEY & GREELEY
(Formerly Moore & Greeley)
- G. E. Refrigerators
- Washing Machines
- Radio Sales and Service

NEW ROCHELLE 1900
600 Main St., Opp. Maple Ave.

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

I. B. COHEN
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
CORSETS FROM
'America's Finest Makers'
at $1.98 to $15.00
Fitted in custom manner by graduate corsetieres . . . Alterations free
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 Main Street (Kresge Bldg.)

Coronet Tea Room
16 LOCKWOOD AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE
N. R. 10376 Private Parties

KOMAR ELECTRIC CO.
All Household Appliances
JOBBING AND REPAIRING
Used Hoover Vacuum Cleaners
Priced Right
813 North Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.
TEL. N. R. 2799

THE LOG CABIN
Florist
Decorative Birch Logs
Fresh Flowers Daily
NEW ROCHELLE 10471
656 North Ave., Corner Mayflower

Maude-Alice Beauty Shoppe
Gabrieleen Permanents with Lanolin. Also Machineless Permanents.
Breck Shampoos
NEW ROCHELLE 8462
11 Lawn Avenue, New Rochelle
(Off North Ave., opp. Lockwood)

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call: Nepperhan 4200; New Rochelle 3232; Oakwood 8600; Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 9-9400

CHILDREN'S GIFTS
A Complete Line of
TOYS AND GAMES
ICE SKATES AND SKIS
Lasus Sons, Inc.
255 Huguenot St. New Rochelle 1113

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
BEECHMONT MOTOR SERVICE, Inc.
William M. Webb
COMPLETE AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE
720 North Ave. New Rochelle 5996

Chrysanthemums
for Thanksgiving
Phone us, Larchmont 81
Grant's Greenhouses
96 Weaver St., Larchmont, N. Y.

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
562 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

FOR SERVICE CALL N. R. 9306 — "FOR QUICK STARTS AND SURE STOPS"
MacDONALD & WILLIAMS
Texaco Certified Service Station
83 Huguenot St. Cor. Echo Ave.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

TEXACO FIRE-CHIEF GASOLINE
Let us
MARFAK
Your Car
Storage, Lubrication, Repairs
PARADE GROUNDS SERVICE
CONEY ISLAND AVENUE AT CATON
Windsor 8-8829

FREDA BEAUTY SALON
274 75th Street
Shore Road 5-9449

FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
ROSEDALE FLORIST
Cor. Ocean and Church Aves.
BUckminster 2-7010

Printing A Quality and Service that Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2425
Deliveries—any part of U. S. A.

Manhattan

FLOWERS of QUALITY
ardsley flowers ltd.
1103 Lexington Ave. at 77th St.
Phones RHinelander 4-6487 and 6499

GEORGE SEAMON
Prime Meats
Philadelphia Poultry
Jersey Pork, Sea Food in Season
1706 Amsterdam Avenue
Between 144th and 145th St. Ed. 4-8395

NIAGARA FALLS

Frigler's
DRY CLEANING
We carry Insurance for your protection against Fire and Theft
We Satisfy Particular People
PHONE 6272 527 ERIE AVE.

BELLEVUE DRESS SHOPPE
1809 MAIN ST. NIAGARA FALLS N.Y.
Niagara Falls' Leading Dress Shop
TELEPHONE 1175

PELHAM

FOR PROMPT, EFFICIENT
Radio Service
Official Radio Manufacturer's Service
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS, WIRING
Call Licensed Electrician
Kolb & Crawford
WOLF'S LANE PELHAM 0792-3397

MRS. G. A. HULT, Mgr.
The Pelham Delicatessen, Inc.
BAKERY
Turkey, Roast Meats, Salads and Sandwiches, Pumpkin, Mince, Apple Pies, all sizes. Fruit Cake, chuck full of fruits.
107 Wolfs Lane, Pelham, N. Y. Phone 2179

NEW YORK

PELHAM
(Continued)

PebMel
BEAUTY SALON
For the Coming Holiday Season why not try a Pel-Mel Permanent Wave—so easy to care for—$5-$10.
133 Wolfs Lane Phone Pelham 1130
Near Sparks Ave., Pelham, N. Y.

Esso
LARRY QUIGLEY
ESSO SERVICE STATION
WASHING—LUBRICATION
BATTERY—TIRE SERVICE
Cars Called For and Delivered.
Fifth Avenue and Fourth Street
Telephone Pelham 0304

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

Astra Home-Made Chocolates
FUDGE AND BON BONS
One Dollar Holiday Special mailed anywhere.
ICE CREAM FANCY FORMS
PARTY PACKAGE
231 Wolfs Lane Tel. 3458 Pelham, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE

Luckey's
MERCHANDISE COUPON BOOKS
The modern way to budget your **CHRISTMAS** shopping. Ask Mr. Schick, 3rd Floor.
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

Guernsey Milk
Commadine FARMS INC.
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
718 Main Street Phone 5399 — BEACON No. Cedar St., Phone 197

OIL — WOOD
COLLINGWOOD & SEAMAN
Phone 2330 41 Market St.
Automatic Heat
Link-Belt Stoker
COAL

B and M Food Market
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of
S&W FINE FOODS

Visit HILLSIDE LAKE
A restricted development at Fishkill Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Unusual bargains on building sites at this time of year. Within 2 miles of Eastern State Parkway. Good roads, electricity and water.

The Wallace Company
"Poughkeepsie's Finest Store"

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Gen. 4311 9 a. m.-9 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Projansky
FURRIER
Tailor to Gentlewomen and Ready to Wear Clothes
30 EAST AVENUE

Put your best foot forward in
HUMMING BIRD HOSIERY 89c
McCURDY'S
STREET FLOOR

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S at Court
Call or Write

FRANK & SCHULZ
BARBER SHOP
Fourth Floor, Temple Building
Your patronage slips are appreciated.

VAN INGEN FUEL SERVICE
COAL COKE
FUEL OIL
Stokers and Oil Burners
262 Arnett Blvd. Genesee 68

MR. J. B. KAIROW
FURRIER and LADIES' TAILOR
now affiliated with
BECK CLEANERS and FURRIERS
University Ave. at Culver Rd.

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Sunday Dinners
60c to $1.25

Harold R. Bruce, Pres.
Firman, Webb & Bruce Co., Inc.
Insurance Counselors
212 Wilder Bldg. *Main 83*
Established 1867. Seventy-two years of complete insurance protection and service in companies of proven financial integrity.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.

SENECA PRINTING CO.
EDWARD J. GARDNER Prop.
Main 5658
127 No. Water St.

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 N. Main St., Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state.
Pittsford 56 Phones Monroe 6616

PAINT—GLASS
WALLPAPER—MIRRORS
Storm Windows
all sizes, installed
GEO. H. WABNITZ INC.
115 State Street Main 1094

Ted Houghtons Super Service Station
GENESEE AT SAWYER STREET
100% Gulf Dealer
Free Road Service Within City Limits Genesee 7757

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

Visit Us at Our New Address
ELDER'S MARKET
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
644 MONROE AVENUE

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen. 6161

CLARK SUPPLY CO.
Headquarters for
PITTSBURGH PAINTS
Smooth as Glass
WALLHIDE * FLORHIDE * WATERSPAR * SUN-PROOF
16 N. Union St. (Just Off East Ave.)
Stone 3177
Waxes—Window Glass—Brushes Cleaners, etc.

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SCARSDALE

TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 2726
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

PLUMBING • HEATING AIR CONDITIONING
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars. 3900—W. P. 8866

SCHENECTADY

WRIGHT ARCH PRESERVER SHOES FOR MEN
Barneys
STATE STREET
Telephone 4-8411

BOOKS — TOYS — GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

HENRY'S CLEANERS
Cleaning—Tailoring
Re-lining—Rug Cleaning
412 Smith St. Phone 4-8434

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-5475 daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
405 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

EDWARDS
Syracuse Owned—Syracuse Managed

FINE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
112 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4154

I Save Money
(for my customers)
L. A. WILSON
FIRE and AUTO INSURANCE
In Dividend-Paying Companies
332 WEST ONONDAGA TEL. 3-5036

Dorothy June Beauty Shop
All Branches of Beauty Culture
945 East Genesee Tel. 4-6220

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

EDWARD E. HOWLAND
Plumbing and Heating
Repair Work a Specialty
116 Kenmore Ave. Tel. 4-6088

TROY

Girls' House Coats
Of Chenille with full-length zippers; sizes 8 to 16; rose, blues, aqua and wine. 2.95
***FREARS TROY**

THE PARK MARKET
Store of Quality
Meat, Groceries and Vegetables
Free Delivery Anywhere
Fresh, Plump and Tender TURKEYS
Phone Troy 1807 338 Congress St.

MARY A. KELLY SHOP
MARTHA A. GRATTAN
Corset, Brassieres, Lingerie and Style Garments
Weed Bldg., 407 Fulton Street
Troy, New York
Tel. Troy 590

Tom S. Wotkyns & Co., Inc.
'blue coal' — Lehigh Coal
Smokeless and High Volatile Bituminous
Tel. 573—3626 Troy Yard 4038 — Office 47 Third Street Yard 3130 7th Ave.
FURNACE and RANGE OILS
TROY, NEW YORK

GEO. B. ROTH
Broughton's
297 RIVER ST. TROY, N.Y.
DRESSES—COATS—SUITS
HOSIERY—LINGERIE, etc.
Furs Fur Storage

UTICA

LUGGAGE
Leather Goods Handbags
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

BAKER
the Florist
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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Music Is Printed?

The first method of music printing omitted the notes entirely, printing only the staves from a woodcut. The notes were lettered in later.

The next step was to make two woodcuts; one, which was printed in red ink, having the staves; and the other, printed in black, having the notes. Following this, came the cutting of both staves and notes on a single wood block for printing in black.

About the year 1500 the first music was printed from movable type, the staves being printed first, and the notes being printed in a separate operation. It was nearly the middle of the century before both staves and notes were printed at one impression.

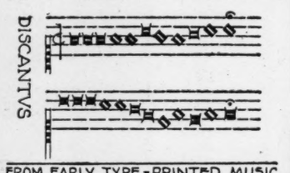
Between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries music was also printed from hand-engraved metal plates.

Printing music by a lithographic process began about the year 1800. Today the bulk of sheet and orchestral music is done by lithographic printing, the original plates being made by a combination of punching and engraving on metal.

The staves are ruled on the metal plate with a five-pointed tool called a "score." There are some half-hundred punches for stamping the notes of different character. The notes are impressed on the plate by holding the proper punch in place, touching the place, and striking the head of the punch with a steel mallet. The note heads, musical signs, and words (if any) are punched, the rest of the plate being finished with other engraving tools.

A black-and-white proof on special paper is made from the finished plate. The proof is then transferred to the lithograph stone or metal plate, and the music is then printed on a lithograph press.

Some hymnals, song books, and other forms of music to be run in large editions, are printed by the type-printing process. Setting up



FROM EARLY TYPE-PRINTED MUSIC PUBLISHED IN 1507

music type is work calling for much patience, for the staves and notes are built up from great numbers of small pieces. The font (assortment of type) may include as many as 500 characters.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Manly Manners

Daily Anecdote

Bridge Builder

"Stonewall" Jackson, man of resource and of action, found in old Miles, the Virginia bridge-builder, a kindred spirit; and, during the War Between the States, depended upon him mightily in the moving of his armies.

Once the Union soldiers burned a bridge over the Shenandoah, and Jackson determined to build a new span and give pursuit.

"You put every available man on that bridge," he told old Miles, "and work them all night. It must be ready by daylight. My engineer will give you the plan. You can go right ahead."

At daybreak the following morning General Jackson appeared and inquired, "Well, did the engineer give you the plan for the bridge?"

"General," replied old Miles hesitatingly, "the bridge is all ready: but to tell the truth, I don't know whether that engineer fellow has finished with his picture or not."

A Verse for Today . . .

THE LORD *of hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge.* Ps. 46:11.

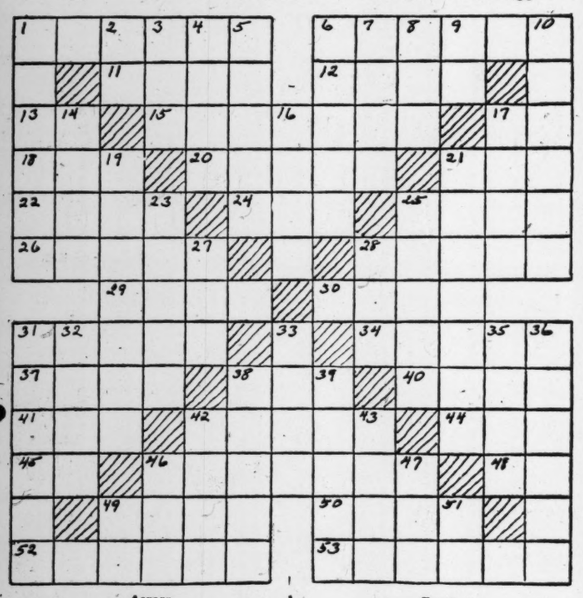
The Start of a Fortune

The barber, although very busy in his shop, lent a kindly ear to the story of a tired, worn soldier. It appeared he had overstayed his leave and was without funds to reach his regiment. Thanking the barber for a little money tendered, he said, "God bless you! How can I repay you? I have nothing in the world but this!"

It was a recipe for making shoe polish; and by it the barber built up a great fortune, eventually becoming one of London's wealthiest merchants.—(The barber was Mr. Day of Day and Martin.—Ed.)

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Which of Jacob's sons dreamed a dream foreshadowing his future power?
6—What is a river of Louisiana?
11—What scale insect secretes Chinese wax?
12—Who was one of sons of Jerahmeel (I Chron. 2:25)?
13—Where is Aliquippa (abbr.)?
15—What is a treaty port of Shantung, China, on Gulf of Pohai?
17—Hectometer (abbr.)?
18—What is gold monetary unit of Lithuania?
19—What animals live near surface of ground in summer and burrow deeper in winter?
21—In speaking of Biblical Misham, what possessive pronoun would you use?
22—Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is known as ——City?
24—What is Gaelic form of John?
25—What outdoor game has four players on a side, three when played indoors?
26—Who was father of Jeroboam (I Kings 11:26)?
28—What is a large, shaggy-maned, oxlike quadruped?
29—Jezebel was wife of what king?
30—Core of a log is what?
31—What would an archer carry (sing.)?
34—What noted American Revolutionary general was a native of New Hampshire?
37—Young salmon is what?
38—What is a county of Hungary?
40—What is a word of conclusion or termination?
41—A long narrow inlet is what?
42—What is a fortified seaport town of Bulgaria, on Black Sea?
44—Who was one of descendants of Solomon's servants (Ezra 2:57)?
45—Forward.
46—What is a noun which has only two cases?
48—Solicitor General (abbr.).
49—What is a black howling monkey of Central America?
50—Fruit of the betis yields what (pl.)?
52—Who successfully exploited a single-thread chain stitch sewing machine in 1851?
52—What organ stop is like the dulciana, but an octave higher?

Down

1—What is a city of southwestern Missouri?
2—Where is Huelva (abbr.)?
3—A carpo is a hut, owl, or eel—which?
4—What color is blue-red in hue?
5—What is capital of French Indo-China?
6—What is metal fare or ticket issued by a transportation company?
7—Who was Greek god of love?
8——— Glasgow is a town of Nova Scotia.
9—Symbol for tin is what?
10—Who was an Israelite judge of Bible record, distinguished for his great strength?
14—What is name of a river of France?
16—What is an antonym of "sorrowful"?
17—What is a seaport city of Hawaii?
19—What is a commune and watering place of Spain?
21—Who was one of sons or descendants of Jeconiah (I Chron. 3:18)?
23—Who was Abraham's grandfather?
25—What is another name for the ant thrush?
27—What is a river of Devonshire, England?
28—What term denotes a duplicate?
31—What do you call part of stage in front of proscenium arch (pl)?
32—The atamasco lily blooms after what?
33—A javelin is what?
35—What German river flows into Neckar River?
36—Lancelot was what?
38—Something unsubstantial, fleeting, or transitory is often called what?
39—What is a fillet worn around hair of a young woman?
42—Stem of what plant requires support?
43—What is one of Cook Islands?
46—The Garm of Norse Mythology was what?
47—What cloth measure is now little used?
49—What is symbol for maganese?
51—Where is Pelzer (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

The World's Humor

AVIATION SCHOOL
"I want to learn how to fly a carpet."
MacLean's, Canada
"It must be an excursion!"
Bystander
"How long does a man have to be a halfback before they make him a fullback?"
Grit
"Ha! Yours turn up in front."
Sydney Bulletin

Vocations

Printed Menus

An ingenious man with the desire to create a part-time job has worked up a menu route among the cafes of his city.

He approached the owners and agreed to supply them with a given number of printed menus each week, free of charge. The restaurant owners agreed to accept the menus. Our ingenious friend then contacted the various amusement houses in town and offered to sell them space on the back of each week's menus for a nominal sum.

A printer was soon hired, and a nice, neat profit has been realized by our enterprising friend.—G. J. G., Represa, Calif.

Resolution

I'll not willingly offend,
Nor be easily offended;
What's amiss I'll strive to mend,
And endure what can't be mended.—Dr. Watts.

Daily Quotation

DO NOT stop at doing necessary kindnesses: The unnecessary ones are of far greater value.—ANON.

Unfinished Story

When the Athenians hissed Demosthenes at a public meeting in Athens, he quieted them by promising to tell a story, which began thus:

"A certain youth hired a donkey in the summertime to go to Megaera. About noon, the sun became very hot, and both he and the owner were desirous of sitting in the shade of the animal. The owner pushed him away, saying that he had lent only the donkey, but not the shadow. The other replied that since he had hired the animal all that belonged to it was his."

At this point in the story, Demosthenes started to leave, but the mob was curious as to its conclusion, and urged him to stay and finish it. He retorted, "How comes it to pass that you desire to hear the story of the shadow of the ass and refuse to give ear to matters of great moment?"

Whereupon he finished his speech, and the crowd forgot his story, so that to this day its end is not known.

In Lighter Vein

Ban on Generals

The farmer told his visitor that most of the men working in a field were ex-soldiers.

"Oh, really! All privates, I suppose?"

"Well, as a matter of fact they aren't," said the farmer. "There are one or two privates. One of them was a corporal. There's a major and a colonel."

"Dear me! All good men?"

"Well, the privates are pretty good on the whole and the corporal isn't too bad. The major's so-so."

"And the colonel?"

The farmer hesitated. "I'm not going to say anything against a man who has been a colonel in the army; but I've made up my mind that, whatever happens I'm not going to hire any generals."—Kentish Mercury.

Anything to Please

"Oh-h-h Sandy, that popcorn smells grand!"

"Aye, it does, lass. We'll go back and drive a wee bit closer."

Blame It on the Blackout

Jones had made a good job of his bedroom blackout, and awoke with the feeling that he had overslept.

After switching on the light, he found it was 9 a. m., the hour at which he should have been at the office.

Dressing hastily, he dashed off without any breakfast, and, arriving at the office, said breathlessly to his boss: "So sorry I'm half an hour late, sir!"

"That's all right," replied his boss, blandly; "but what about Monday and Tuesday?"—Tit-Bits.

A Word a Day

Onerous

Example: "Every now and then the fling of a hand or foot of railroad legislative influence would tangle a lot of motor-truck operators in a snarl of *onerous* restrictions." (Extract from editorial, The Christian Science Monitor.")

Test: Underline the synonym of the word italicized above:

disastrous	veiled
mischievous	dishonorable
burdensome	tortuous

Pronunciation: *On'-er-us* (*o* short as in hot, *e* as in maker, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

Derivation and definition: This word came to us from the Latin *onerosus*, "burdensome," an extension of *onus*, "burden" (adopted into English without change in spelling or sense). Whatever, then, is onerous is somewhat burdensome, oppressive, troublesome.

Among the synonyms are: "heavy," which in its figurative sense suggests dullness or stupidity; "weighty," which does not minimize the sense of burden but is colored with the thought of importance; and "burdensome," which is applied to that which is literally heavy to bear, and hints an actual burden. That which is "onerous," however, is frequently merely irksome or annoying.

Hurry, Hurry!!

I must get my fill
Of stamp-collecting fun
While Farley is the philatelist No. 1.

Neighborly Proverbs

A good neighbor is a precious thing.—German.

An unpeaceable man has no neighbors.—English.

Every man's neighbor is his looking glass.—English.

No one is rich enough to do without a neighbor.—Danish.

When your neighbor's house is on fire look to your own.—Modern Greek.

Better is a neighbor that is near than a brother that is far off.—Bible.

Does your neighbor bore you? Lend him some money.—Italian.

If a man would know well what he is, let him anger his neighbor.—German.

Fun!

Monitor Camera Club from L. A. Willahan, Los Angeles
Washing Mother's face for a change

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Dog to the Rescue

(Boston Herald)

Braintree, Mass.

A wet little dog which wouldn't take "no" for an answer saved two-year-old Frances Murphy of 102 Walnut Street from drowning in a water hole near Braintree dam.

The dog, a black and white mongrel composed of a bit of cocker spaniel and a dash of setter, emerged wet and whimpering from a wooded section beside Prospect Street as Mrs. Charles A. Pitts, Jr., was wheeling her 16-months-old baby, Diane, along the street.

Mrs. Pitts was annoyed when the dog brushed against her. She ordered it away; but it only trotted a few feet toward the woods, then returned to face her.

Trying to ignore the dog, Mrs. Pitts pushed the carriage along. But the mongrel would have none of it. It again brushed its wet side against her stockings, and again trotted toward the woods. When Mrs. Pitts refused to follow, the dog came back and jumped against her.

Finally the woman left her carriage on the sidewalk and followed the dog. It led her about 20 feet through the woods to a water hole, of depths varying from two to four feet, and entirely surrounded by thick bushes.

In the center, in water up above the knees of her snow suit stood the two-year-old Murphy child. Mrs. Pitts waded in through brambles and carried her out.

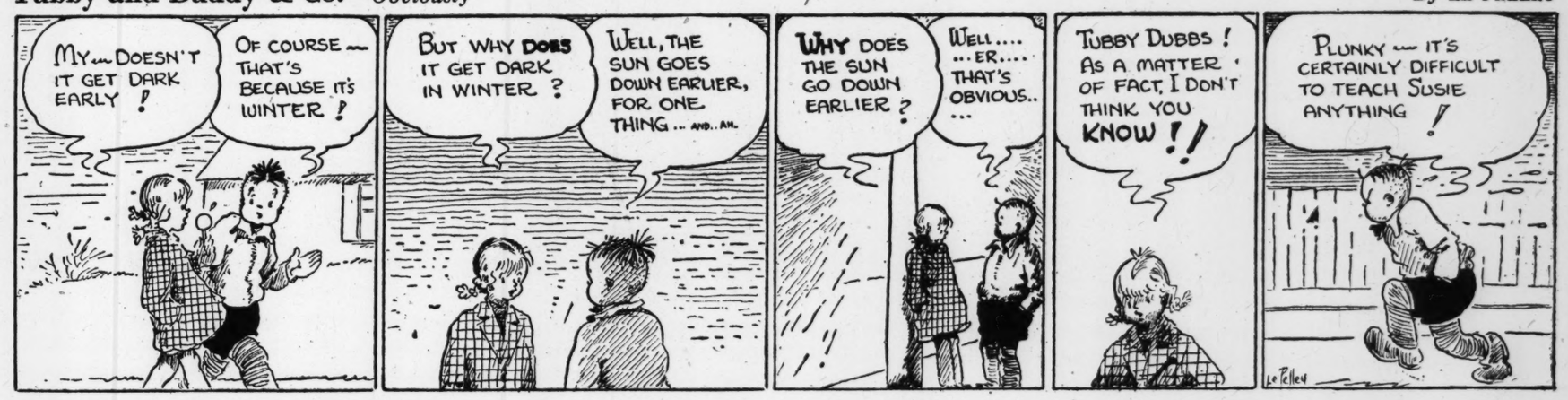
With brushes growing up through the water and all around her, the small child had been unable to get out without help. She apparently had fallen in from an embankment beside the water hole, and the dog had tried unsuccessfully to get her out before going for help.

A few questions addressed to residents of the section disclosed that Frances was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Murphy, and Mrs. Pitts took her home.

The dog, which scampered away in contentment after Mrs. Pitts carried the child from the water hole, was later learned to have been Peggy, pet of the family of John A. Ralston, neighbors of the Murphy family. Peggy had played with Frances in many a backyard romp.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Obviously*

By LE PELLEY


MY— DOESN'T IT GET DARK EARLY !
OF COURSE— THAT'S BECAUSE IT'S WINTER !
BUT WHY DOES IT GET DARK IN WINTER ?
WELL, THE SUN GOES DOWN EARLIER, FOR ONE THING ... AND.. AH..
WHY DOES THE SUN GO DOWN EARLIER ?
WELL.... ...ER.... THAT'S OBVIOUS.. ...
TUBBY DUBBS ! AS A MATTER OF FACT, I DON'T THINK YOU KNOW !!
PLUNKY— IT'S CERTAINLY DIFFICULT TO TEACH SUSIE ANYTHING !
LeRoy Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*All Set—*

The Boss put up the finish line for his race today—
And would you believe it? He hung some old newspapers on it! "Wait until Billy sees them as he comes down the home stretch!" he said
Wow! Is the Boss smart!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ready and Waiting*

By THE HAGERS

"COME ON! LET'S CLEAN THE RESERVOIR; GET READY FOR A BIG DOWNPOUR.
BRING OUT YOUR KETTLES, TUBS, AND PAILS; YOUR CANVAS AWNINGS, TENTS, AND SAILS.
LET'S CATCH EACH DROP THAT FALLS TODAY. WE'LL STORE IT CAREFULLY AWAY."
AND THEN I GAVE AN ANXIOUS SIGH. THERE WAS NOT ONE CLOUD IN THE SKY!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Armistice Day, 1939

Probably not since the first Armistice Day have free peoples observed November 11 in as chastened a mood as prevails today.

Mankind, measuring its advance by the symbols set up along the way rather than by the true substance of progress, inclines to exaggerate the distance covered. The League of Nations, the Kellogg-Briand Pact—we now know these were in larger part expressions of hope rather than of achievement. We now can sense, however, how great was the reliance of hundreds of millions of people upon these instruments; even the United States, unwilling to take a share in making the League machinery work, yet found the world much less comfortable when finally that machinery stalled.

Looking back to other Armistice Days we can see clearly that we imagined we had progressed farther than we really had toward true civilization. Christian peoples are equipped to face this lesson realistically. Neither cynicism toward others nor disillusion with themselves need mar the two minutes of prayerful silence with which untold millions will hallow November 11, 1939.

For Christians the lessons of two difficult decades will inevitably impel severe self-searching. But this self-examination should inspire faith rather than incite despair, should invite humility rather than impose humiliation. That it takes place is testimony that most of us have, amid manifestations of immorality and unmorality in international relations, yet kept alive within ourselves that "little spark called conscience."

A French proverb says that to understand all is to forgive all. If all that has led to the resumption of strife between Great Powers in Europe were understood, it would be clear that, as no nation is free from blame, no nation is entirely to blame. Nations do not deliberately turn savage, nor accept backward economic and political conceptions in place of better ones. The law of the jungle to which mankind resorts exists because of the still immense wilderness of ignorance through which the nations grope.

To many who set Armistice Day's two minutes aside for fruitful meditation will come a wholesome wonder at the absence of hate in the present conflict in Europe. At least by that absence is a measure of progress evident. Some of the world's best thinkers, disturbed by the inconsistencies of the World War and its aftermath, decided that no people, no nation, could be another nation's enemy, but that the actual, the common, enemy was hate.

It may be that in these still more perplexing times man will recognize that a remaining enemy is ignorance. It is easier to desire peace than to understand its requirements. Mankind is beginning to realize this. May millions be blessed this Armistice Day with renewed determination to base their understanding of peace on the practice of Christian precepts in their daily lives and to enlarge their understanding of the means necessary to extend this practice into the relations of the nations, that they may learn war no more.

Governor Vanderbilt Again

Once again Rhode Island's Governor Vanderbilt has led the way to a progressive step in government. The reforms he pushed through the Legislature for the State government are not yet a year old, but Mr. Vanderbilt—who says "it is good politics to give the people good government"—has not relaxed. This time Governor and Mrs. Vanderbilt successfully bucked the strong opposition of Mayor John F. Collins in Providence on the issue of a new city charter.

Tuesday's election showed the people, if not the politicians, to be with the Vanderbilts. The charter was approved 19,355 to 13,859, a majority sufficient, it is believed, to carry the measure through the Legislature. Changes provided by the charter would establish a type of city government in Providence not unlike Boston's. This is sometimes called the "strong Mayor type," since it vests great administrative responsibility on that official. A unicameral government would be set up to replace the present Board of Aldermen and Common Council. Civil Service would be effected for municipal employees and the police department placed beyond the control of the Mayor.

Governor Vanderbilt's success is a further testimonial that faith in the people is not only an ideal, but also a practical basis for a successful public career.

Time Bomb

At least four theories can be adduced to explain—or to exploit—the explosion at the Nazi celebration in Munich, fifteen minutes after Reichsführer Hitler had left for Berlin.

First there is the German Propaganda Ministry's interpretation—that it was the work of foreign agents, "the British secret service." Second, there is the thought, fathered in many countries by a wish, that organized opposition to Herr Hitler is assuming serious proportions within Germany. Third, there is the possibility of its being the work of Nazi traitors. Fourth, it may have been staged by the Third Reich's leadership, with Herr Hitler's knowledge, for propagandist reasons which can be understood only by those who have lived in the unreal atmosphere—the political vacuum—that National Socialism has created in Germany.

The last of these theories is at least as plausible as the first. Foreigners would have needed co-operation from "insiders." Yet doubts that the bombing was "staged" arise from the widely known affection which the National Socialist leadership today cherishes for the loyal veterans of those difficult Munich days.

The facts may never be known, almost certainly will not be known for weeks or months to come. Until they are thoroughly substantiated, pat interpretations, however satisfying to curiosity or gratifying to sentiment, should be held suspect. And the notion that a bomb as adroitly placed, if only it were more adroitly timed, would remove the influence against which most of the world's civilized sentiment is arrayed, should be discouraged. Herr Hitler may for many people personify intolerable evils in government and international relations, but he does not encompass them.

Order to Rehire

One of the many close questions involved in procedure of the National Labor Relations Board has been reviewed by a Federal Circuit Court in a suit to enforce the Board's order against the Republic Steel Company. It is the question of the propriety of the Board's order to the company to rehire 5,000 workers who were involved in the "Little Steel" strikes of 1937.

By common experience it must be understood that the forced rehiring of a disgruntled employee by an unwilling employer must result in bad relations and poor production all around. Yet the present situation does not appear altogether as bad as that. The court has modified the Board order to the extent of holding that forty strikers who participated in extreme violence and were convicted of carrying explosives, damaging property, or interfering with the mails need not be re-employed. The company says that all but relatively a few already have been returned to work in accordance with company policy. This would leave only a small number of borderline cases to cause possible friction.

These, however, might be serious enough, and in another case might be more numerous. The Labor Board on its side is concerned, even charged by law, to prevent arbitrary dismissals for union activity. The employer is concerned by necessity with having a loyal and efficient working force. Possibly a better method in cases where re-employment is now legally imposed would be to require the employer, if he does not wish to rehire the employee, to pay back wages and a substantial penalty similar to a dismissal wage.

Treasures for Posterity

Who ever dreamed that some day the contents of a small boy's pocket would be preserved for posterity! And not only of one boy, but of several. Into a steel box sealed in the cornerstone of the new Madison Square Boys Club in New York the other day went a collection when boys marched past it and turned their pockets inside out to fill a time capsule of typical boyhood.

Of course, there was a jackknife, tops, marbles and a magnet—yes, and even a piece of wire and a wad of knotted string. One boy sacrificed a lollipop for posterity.

There are other treasures which might have come from the pockets of such boys as we used to know. What! no fishhooks and sinkers, no nail or two, no suspender buckle, no ball, no whistle, no smooth stone from the creek, no apple cores, no stamps to trade, no jackstraws, no chunk of putty, no stubby pencil, no acorns or horse chestnuts?

But anyway, articles enough got into the box to reveal, some day, much about boys of today.

The Bookshelf

A Professor's Way to Peace

A detailed scheme for countering power politics by the building up of a federation of the democracies is contained in a new edition now brought out of Prof. Ramsay Muir's THE EXPANSION OF EUROPE (London: Constable. 7s. 6d.).

Professor Muir is of opinion—and his views are widely shared in Whitehall—that unless some such federation can be created, what he describes as "bankruptcy and ruin not of Europe alone but of the civilized world" must become ultimately inevitable. Professor Muir agrees with Lord Lothian and Mr. Lionel Curtis in holding that in order to enable such a federation to avoid the impotence which has overtaken the League of Nations, it is essential for the combining nations each to surrender some of its independent sovereign powers to a common authority. On the other hand, the professor finds that in present circumstances anything in the nature of political unification is impracticable.

* * *

He lays down, therefore, that the organization to be aimed at will have to be what the Germans call a *Staatenbund*, or federation of states, rather than *Bundesstaat*, or federal state. It must, in his view, however, differ from the League of Nations in that it must recognize from the first that the conception of its not limiting or impairing the sovereignty of its members is impracticable. This is because, without such limitation, he says, it would be impossible for the federation to offer a sufficiently united front in defending its members against totalitarian aggression.

Professor Muir lays down three definite points in which, in his opinion, the complete pooling of sovereignty is essential. These points concern firstly the ending of war, secondly the making of the world's wealth available for the world's peoples, and thirdly the insuring of just treatment to those non-European countries which have fallen under European domination. The scheme, he goes on to say, "must begin modestly with a federation, for defined purposes, of those states only which are prepared to give guarantees that they will unite in common defense against aggression, will forswear the right to be judges in their own cause in international matters, will cooperate to overcome their economic difficulties, will protect other states that need their protection, and will exercise a common guardianship over the backward peoples of the world."

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Once established, he adds, such a federation should welcome the admission of all states that accept the necessary obligations. A guarantee would be given to all that beyond the vital points in which members of the federation were called upon to pool their individual sovereignty, there would be no interference with their complete autonomy. The federation in fact would be very like the League of Nations except that it would be more eclectic in its membership. Its success or failure would obviously depend—as in the case of the League—upon two factors. The first would be the relative strength of the peaceful countries as compared with the aggressor ones. The second would concern the willingness of the peace lovers to use their strength without reserve or hesitation when required to do so in the interests of law and order. E. C. C.

Overshadowed

In Praise of Stupidity

It is reassuring to note how often the authorities have been accused of stupidity since the outbreak of war. . . . The English have always shone as a nation of grumblers. They must have a grumble or die who speak the speech, etc. I remember how I myself, when I first came to England during the Boer War, became infected with the grumbling spirit. Every Sunday night I had to write the leading article in a provincial daily newspaper when the ordinary leader-writer took a night off, and every Monday morning appeared my denunciation of the authorities either for something they had done or for something they had not done—it did not really matter which. Naturally, I made full use of the great phrase of the hour, "a government of mess, muddle and makebelieve." But my happiest memory is of the leader in which I described Lord Salisbury, who had just made a speech, as having behaved "like a clown in a pulpit."

I was rather proud of that phrase, and, when the proprietor of the newspaper sent for me on Monday I imagined that this must be in order to congratulate me. To my astonishment, he shook his head grimly as he stared at the leader, and said to me, "This will never do. . . . Lord Salisbury," he said, "is a great man—a man who should be spoken of with respect. What do you suppose," he asked, with a pained expression, "he will think if he takes up this paper and finds that we have called him a clown?" It was a question to which I did not know the answer. I might have assured him that there was not the slightest chance of Lord Salisbury's seeing his paper, but I realized that he might not like that. Hence, I accepted his reproof as gracefully as possible and agreed not to call Lord Salisbury a clown again. . . .

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Accusations of stupidity today differ from the accusations of those days in being directed, for the most part, not against individual statesmen, but against some vague body known as "the authorities." It was the authorities, for example, who were accused of stupidity in ordering the black-out. One critic maintained that the black-out only made London more conspicuous. Others said that, as the object of a black-out was to save life, it was stupid to have a black-out so complete that people lost their lives in it. A military man wrote to a great newspaper saying that it was stupid to have a black-out at all in the rural districts, since the country was exactly the place where we should like German raiders to drop their bombs—a point not appreciated in the villages. On the whole, however, the black-out has not been the object of so much criticism as might have been expected from a nation of grumblers. After all, no one but a fanatic wants his neighborhood to be too visible in an air-raid. . . .

Then came the stupidity of the evacuation. At first everyone agreed that the evacuation had been carried out with the brilliance of a *tour de force;* and the authorities must have beamed with self-congratulation. They forgot, however, that authorities are always stupid, and that the public, or a large part of it, sooner or later finds this out. It was not long before it found out how stupidly the evacuation had been mismanaged. The authorities, it seems, had forgotten that England contains slums which are a blot on civilization—slums in which it is common for parents and children to be infested with vermin. Instead of arranging for a medical examination of the evacuees—what a word!—they rushed them all, clean and unclean, out into the country, and the number of unclean was large enough to cause consternation in many a quiet village. The houses both of the clean rich and of the clean poor became the living quarters of insects that had hitherto been as strange to them as emus. . . .

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How I wish I were a younger man and could recover the accusatory ecstasy with which I called . . . Lord Salisbury a clown in a pulpit. I should rally all my vocabulary for a mass attack on the Ministry of Information. . . . I have looked up Roget's Thesaurus for adjectives relating to stupidity that I should use against it and have found some admirable ones. . . . I should especially enjoy describing the Ministry of Information as "insulse." As a friend of mine says, it is so insulsing. . . .

Other forms of Government stupidity during the last few weeks are too numerous to mention. There was the stupidity of closing Billingsgate fish market and then having to open it again. There was the stupidity of allowing all kinds of queer people to commandeer any hotel that took their fancy as a Government office, even though it was a place for the treatment of invalids. Referring to these and all the other forms that stupidity has taken since the beginning of the war, a man said to me the other day: "This country is in the hands of bureaucratic bumpkins." I wish I could have thought of that phrase when I was writing leading articles in the provinces.

Some people will find this long tale of stupidity depressing. I find it otherwise. Stupidity is not such a bad thing as is generally supposed. Stupid people at least save us from the dangers of being ruled by clever people; and England has been happier, I am sure, under a series of comparatively stupid cabinets than she would have been under rulers as clever as Napoleon. English stupidity has its own solid virtues. Perhaps it was of it that a great German writer was thinking when he said: "Against stupidity the gods themselves fight in vain." If the gods cannot prevail against it, we may be sure the German cannot prevail against it. Bear this in mind the next time you hear that the authorities have done something rantipole or insulse.—Y. Y. in *The New Statesman and Nation,* London.

North . . South . . East . . West

It Just Doesn't Pay

By Frank L. Perrin

Those of us, and those among us, who have yielded to the belief that democratic government could no longer function effectively must admit, if we are fair and reasonable, that we were mistaken. To those who have been thoughtful enough to open their eyes that they might see, there continue to appear convincing proofs that democracy in government is a vital, moving and controlling force. This reassuring fact can be established by evidence adducible in the United States, at the moment, more convincingly than in some other countries. Perhaps it can be established more readily and more convincingly today than a year or two years ago. There are indications everywhere that the thought of individuals has been awakened to a realization of the possibility that ulterior influences have, because of indifference or neglect, succeeded in weakening the hereditary defenses upon which we have believed we could depend.

But it is too early now to estimate or to appraise the potential or ultimate results of this timely awakening. It is important, however, to realize the fact that the people of the United States have regained confidence in the assurance that the ballot box, after all, affords the agency through and by which they are still able to speak decisively, effectively, and with authority. You may say that we have always known this. Perhaps we have. But we have not always availed ourselves of the privilege and opportunity, persuading ourselves, meanwhile, that elections are controlled and that politicians of the professional school could not be depended upon to represent us.

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It required a great peacetime emergency, a dangerous verging upon economic chaos and social bankruptcy to emphasize the absolute necessity of a return to reason and political sanity. To the surprise of many, it may be, it is being discovered that the machinery of democratic government, local, state and national, can still be made to function and operate effectively. Those who had become discouraged and weary of it all are realizing again, or are being taught, that the methods of the old town meeting can be adapted to the operation of political machinery in cities, states, and nation. All we have to do is to vote our preferences and convictions. That is exactly what many of us have failed to do in the past.

What, you ask, are the visible signs of this awakening? The manifestations are most apparent, it would seem, in the purging and cleansing processes which are gradually ridding the courts of justice of dishonest and untrustworthy judges and public prosecutors. These reforms are not inspired directly by the voter in the election booth. They follow, not always unfailingly, but always logically, the election of governors and mayors who are as honest as they are courageous and resourceful.

The States of New York and Missouri, to mention only these two, have proved, and are continuing to prove to the political creatures who have abused the trusts imposed, that it doesn't pay to be dishonest. But in those states, as elsewhere, the work has only just begun. The top layer which reveals what has long remained hidden, though suspect, has been removed.

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The cleansing, purifying and rehabilitating processes are simple enough. They are effective when applied. This has been doubted because it has seemed easier to endure what was known to exist and shame us than to bare our arms and don gas masks in doing the work of purging and cleansing.

The call still is for volunteers in every city, village and political district. In every community there are those, perhaps three or more, who realize the need of doing for their town or city a work similar to that so well begun in New York City and in Kansas City. These men and women may not yet have attained the stature of such crusaders as Governor Stark of Missouri or District Attorney Dewey of New York. They can grow to that eminence only through action and accomplishment. It does take courage. There is no denying that. Even those who would be most aided and pleased by the success of such efforts will smile at the adventurers whom they suspect of being visionary enough to battle against wind-mills.

The open season has dawned. There is no law, no tradition, no superstition, which protects the political wrongdoer and betrayer of a carelessly imposed trust from exposure and punishment. It is quite generally agreed that these offenders cannot be reformed while in office. Their exit can be hastened.

The Wide Horizon

Wake Up, America!

By Channing Pollock

(Extracts from a recent address before a New York teachers' convention)

In 1912, the finest and safest vessel that had ever been built—the unsinkable Titanic—struck an iceberg, and sank with nearly everyone on board. "The staggering fact," an editorial commented, "is not that the ship went down, but that she went down after fifteen hours of radio warnings, her engines at full speed, her band playing, her passengers dancing, and, apparently, nobody caring that there was ice ahead."

To many of us that is the staggering fact about contemporary America—warnings everywhere, engines at full speed, bands playing, and nobody caring.

Even the war has not brought us to serious and informed consideration of dangers that may end our democracy. We think Hitler should be beaten, and we are perfectly willing to let George—King George—do it. Our views on neutrality and involvement seem to boil down to the fact that we didn't get our money back after the last war, and didn't raise our boy to be a soldier.

Our annoyance at what has happened in Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland is only slightly greater than it would have been if the cook had left without notice. America has been playing golf and bridge; struggling for more money or less work, or both; wearing paper caps and blowing tin horns on cruises, reading about the new hats, and the former Mrs. Simpson, and how the motion-picture stars got that way, while whole nations revert to barbarism, liberty disappears from the face of the earth, and civilization crumbles about our ears.

Every people satisfied with bread and circuses has fallen into the hands of a Caligula—a Mussolini, a Hitler, or a Stalin.

There was a time when a tax on tea aroused us. Today, few of us even notice that we are taxed on everything we eat, drink, and wear; on light, heat, radios, refrigerators, automobiles, gasoline, and toilet articles, besides paying sales taxes, emergency taxes, income taxes, inheritance taxes, and state, county, and municipal taxes.

Inflation would ruin all of us; yet, for five years, we have talked of inflation as though it were a bit of toast someone had ordered, and that we were sure to find on tomorrow's tray. The tyranny and paralysis of uncurbed and irresponsible labor unionism in alliance with politics; crime, graft, and corruption leave us cold. Faced with fascism or communism, or a neat blend of both, we read that "party thinker-uppers" are doing the business of their lives, the most successful of this year having been a hotel "barnyard party" with a cow that gave champagne instead of milk.

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Few democracies have survived more than 200 years.

The process is always the same—a simple, vigorous people fighting for existence, acquiring luxury, becoming enervated and decadent, learning to live without labor, bartering its liberties for governmental largess, and finally passing from the grip of domestic tyrants into that of foreign tyrants.

As tribute brought ease to Rome, and the contributions of the Ionic League luxury to Athens, so the end of the war brought lush years to us here in America. In time, we came to assume that the world owed us that kind of a living. It we couldn't pay $2 a pair for silk stockings, something was wrong with the social system. So long as we could, nothing was wrong with anything. Public and private morality went into a state of total eclipse not only with our bankers and big-business men, but with janitors, tradesmen, and politicians. The bankers have reformed somewhat; the politicians are about as usual.

Our American supremacy in crime is due largely to the fact that we cannot abhor the criminal who sins to satisfy desires so nearly our own. . . . We have adopted the old Roman custom of importing slaves to do our manual labor. This concentration upon what are regarded as "soft jobs" has given us an amazing number of middlemen, who, in a measure, explain high prices. It is not only the unemployed we are supporting in idleness; it is the millions in kid-gloved and supererogatory occupations.

When the world no longer could support us in the style to which we were accustomed, we didn't tighten our belts and roll up our sleeves: we simply limbered our thumbs, and looked for the first motorcar that was going our way. . . .

A population that, for 150 years, had execrated Benedict Arnold, became willing to sell its birthright for a bonus, an easy job, or a dole.

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These tendencies must be checked unless we are to fall into a common disaster. Democracy is in its last ditch everywhere in the world. There is a prospect of it facing a union of all the totalitarian states. There is no secret in the success of dictatorship. It derives from the very qualities that were ours during out first 132 years—that is, from discipline, from union of purpose and effort, from a certain rugged asceticism, and from a common dedication to the common good.

Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and eternal vigilance cannot be the quality of a people more interested in golf than in government. We need to get away from easy thinking, easy living, easy money, unreasoning prejudice, and meaningless shibboleths. We should read carefully every day at least one newspaper on each side of vital questions and keep informed.

When you make up your mind, do it so far as possible without selfish bias. The fact that you have a son of military age is not sufficient reason for being an isolationist. The fact that the Government is taking care of your wife's sister's husband is not sufficient reason for supporting the New Deal—nor the fact that you can't afford a new car sufficient reason for abusing it. . . .

You will be surprised to find how you can "win friends and influence people" if you know what you are talking about. Make yourself heard and felt. Vote, and vote intelligently. Argue, reason, organize, fight, and win! Thus shall we prove Thomas Jefferson wrong when he wrote that our people "will forget themselves, but in the sole faculty of making money," and Abraham Lincoln prophetic when he spoke of high resolve "that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."